

TABLE IA.

Showing the Number of Previous Attacks among Persons Admitted during the Year 1892, distinguishing those Attacks that have been treated to Recovery in this and other Asylums, or elsewhere.

Number of Previous Attacks.	Persons.			Attacks.					
				Recovered from in this Asylum.			Recovered from in other Asylums or elsewhere.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Have had 1 previous Attack	25	37	62	12	22	34	13	15	28
„ 2 „ Attacks	11	17	28	5	23	28	17	11	28
„ 3 „ „	2	10	12	0	18	18	6	12	18
„ 4 „ „	6	6	12	8	7	15	16	17	33
„ 5 „ „	4	2	6	2	6	8	18	4	22
„ 6 „ „	0	1	1	0	6	6	0	0	0
„ 7 „ „	0	1	1	0	7	7	0	0	0
„ 10 „ „	1	0	1	5	0	5	5	0	5
„ 11 „ „	1	0	1	11	0	11	0	0	0
Total ...	50	74	124	43	89	132	75	59	134

TABLE II.

*Showing the Admissions, Re-Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths for the
Twenty Years, from 31st December 1872 to 31st December 1892.*

	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Persons admitted during the period of twenty years	2626	2715	5431			
*Re-admissions	700	768	1468			
Total Cases admitted				3326	3483	6809
Discharged Cases—						
Recovered	1284	1400	2684			
Relieved	745	932	1677			
Not Improved	284	191	475			
Died	648	576	1224			
*Total Cases Discharged and Died since 31st December 1872				2961	3099	6060
Remaining 31st December 1892 ...	...	...	...	365	384	749
*Transferred to this Asylum ... ..	...	...	...	173	135	308
,, from ,, ... ..	...	...	...	393	406	799

* These figures refer only to cases admitted since 31st December 1872.

TABLE III.—*Showing the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, with the mean Annual Mortality and Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on the Admissions for each Year since the Opening of the Asylum.*

YEARS.	Admitted.			Discharged.						Died.			Remaining December 31.			Per Centage of Recoveries on Admissions.			Per Centage of Deaths on Total Nos. under Treatment.		
	Recovered.			Not Recovered.			M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.															
From Oct. 17, 1813, to Dec. 31, 1831,	..	..	265	..	..	118	..	..	9	..	..	36	..	..	38.4	..	..	..	..	..	1
From January 1, 1832, to December 31, 1836,	49	31	80	16	13	29	16	13	23	11	7	18	25	21	46	32.6	41.9	36.2	34.1	24.6	29.6
1837,	7	6	13	2	2	4	3	4	7	4	1	5	23	20	43	28.5	33.3	30.7	12.5	3.7	8.4
1838,	12	11	23	6	4	13	2	4	6	2	2	4	25	18	43	50	63.6	56.5	5.7	6.4	6
1839,	4	5	9	2	2	4	4	2	6	2	1	3	21	18	39	50	40	44.4	6.8	4.3	5.7
1840,	4	8	12	2	1	3	1	3	3	3	3	6	19	20	39	50	12.5	25	12	11.5	11.7
1841,	28	13	41	5	11	16	1	3	4	1	0	1	40	19	59	17.8	84.6	39	2.1	0	1.2
1842,	73	81	154	19	13	32	3	7	10	6	3	9	85	77	162	26	16	20.7	5.3	3	4.2
1843,	104	108	212	26	24	50	8	12	20	10	10	20	146	138	284	25	22.2	23.5	5.2	5.4	5.3
1844,	83	79	162	38	52	90	21	12	33	11	9	20	159	144	303	45.7	65.8	55.5	4.7	4.1	4.4
1845,	123	130	253	36	45	81	18	14	32	20	18	38	208	197	405	29.2	34.6	32	7	6.5	6.8
1846,	107	90	197	62	39	101	17	22	39	25	19	44	211	207	418	57.9	43.3	51.2	7.9	6.6	7.3
1847,	134	117	251	51	47	98	23	14	37	36	32	68	235	231	466	38	40.1	39	10.4	9.8	10.1
1848,	126	120	246	68	61	129	20	22	42	44	24	68	228	245	473	53.9	50.8	52.4	12.1	6.8	9.5
1849,	109	156	265	42	77	119	29	35	64	42	37	79	224	252	476	38.5	49.3	44.8	12.4	9.2	10.7
1850,	126	127	253	47	65	112	31	24	55	26	38	64	246	252	498	37.3	51.1	44.2	7.4	10	8.7
1851,	132	116	248	52	67	119	35	26	61	31	19	50	260	256	516	39.3	55	47.9	8.2	5.1	6.7
1852,	129	118	247	58	43	101	26	29	55	30	34	64	275	268	543	44.9	36.4	40.8	7.7	9	8.3
1853,	103	133	236	53	50	108	21	28	49	36	41	77	263	282	545	56.3	37.5	45.7	9.5	10.2	9.8
1854,	98	114	212	28	66	94	47	26	73	24	27	51	262	277	539	28.5	57.8	44.3	6.6	6.8	6.7
1855,	109	114	223	46	49	95	44	42	86	24	38	62	257	262	519	42.2	42.9	42.6	6.4	9.7	8.1
1856,	117	141	258	42	66	108	29	47	76	20	23	43	283	267	550	35.8	46.8	41.8	5.3	5.7	5.5
1857,	178	130	308	49	61	110	32	21	53	33	23	56	347	292	639	27.5	46.9	35.7	7.1	5.7	6.5
1858,	118	117	235	47	44	91	29	33	67	48	26	74	342	300	642	39.8	37.6	38.7	10.3	6.3	8.4
1859,	118	98	216	28	40	68	34	23	57	43	17	60	355	318	673	33.7	40.8	31.4	9.3	4.2	6.9
1860,	108	150	258	36	62	98	45	50	95	45	25	70	337	331	668	33.3	41.3	37.9	9.7	5.3	7.5
1861,	120	121	241	39	40	79	37	49	86	37	28	65	344	335	679	32.5	33	32.7	8	6.1	7.1
1862,	125	121	246	27	43	70	43	51	94	42	32	74	357	330	687	21.6	35.5	28.4	8.9	7	8
1863,	104	116	220	26	51	77	44	46	90	44	24	68	347	325	672	25	43.9	35	9.5	5.3	7.4
Totals and Averages from 1832 to 1864,	2648	2671	5319	958	1141	2099	663	660	1323	700	561	1261	..	..	..	36.1	42.7	39.4	7.8	6.1	7

TABLE III. (Continued).—The Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, with the Mean Annual Mortality and Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on the Admissions for each Year during the Twenty-nine Years 1864-1892.

YEARS	Admitted.			Discharged.						Died.			Remaining Dec. 31.			Average Numbers Resident.			Percentage of Recoveries on Admissions.			Percentage of Deaths on Average Nos. Resident.			Percentage of Deaths on Total Nos. under Treatment.		
	Recovered.			Relieved.			Not Improved.																				
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1864	109	115	224	47	58	105	18	21	39	26	20	46	322	322	644	325.9	321.7	647.6	43.2	50.4	46.8	13.2	5.9	9.5	9.4	4.3	6.9
1865	122	144	266	37	54	91	26	20	46	17	14	31	333	333	676	317.3	330.9	648.7	30.3	37.5	34.2	8.8	7.5	8.1	6.3	5.3	5.8
1866	155	175	330	48	63	111	21	37	58	44	41	85	342	342	693	341.3	343.9	685	30.9	36	33.6	10.8	7.5	9.1	7.5	5	6.2
1867	129	146	275	39	65	104	20	8	28	16	30	46	348	348	716	348.8	376.1	718.9	30.2	44.5	37.8	12.8	7.1	9.1	9.3	5.4	7.3
1868	133	146	279	43	78	121	14	15	29	19	22	41	355	365	720	345.1	366.5	711.7	32.3	53.4	43.3	13	8.2	10.5	9.3	5.8	7.5
1869	140	147	287	55	65	120	9	19	28	13	14	27	364	375	739	361.8	370.8	732.6	39.2	44.2	41.8	14.6	10.7	12.6	10.7	7.8	9.2
1870	121	144	265	58	60	118	13	20	33	32	46	78	353	367	720	346	370	716	47.9	41.6	44.5	10.6	8.1	9.3	7.6	5.7	6.6
1871	124	145	269	37	43	80	13	14	27	25	34	59	365	377	742	360.7	373.4	734.1	29.8	29.6	29.7	10.2	10.4	10.3	7.7	7.6	7.6
1872	130	122	252	45	46	91	14	16	30	21	9	30	363	391	754	370	383	753	34.6	37.7	36.1	12.7	7.5	10.2	9.4	6	7.7
1873	107	153	260	61	84	145	22	30	52	18	13	31	335	404	739	347	400	747	57	54.9	55.7	11.5	6.2	8.7	8.5	4.5	6.4
1874	151	157	308	64	85	149	29	55	84	25	18	43	340	374	714	348.6	389.6	733.2	42.3	54.1	48.3	7.7	7.7	7.7	5.5	5.3	5.4
1875	148	162	310	68	85	153	37	37	74	10	8	18	335	374	709	338.6	384.3	722.9	45.9	52.4	49.3	10.6	7.5	9	7.3	5.4	6.3
1876	180	180	360	82	78	160	46	29	75	18	7	25	333	393	726	352.3	388	740.3	45.5	43.3	44.4	11	11	11.1	7.5	7.7	7.6
1877	174	168	342	85	85	170	34	54	88	11	9	20	349	384	733	341.26	395.56	736.82	48.8	50.5	49.7	8.2	8.8	8.5	5.5	6.1	5.8
1878	205	160	365	82	71	153	33	32	65	16	8	24	389	401	790	383.2	393	776.2	40	44.3	41.9	8.3	7.8	8.1	5.7	5.6	5.7
1879	173	172	345	73	100	173	27	20	47	13	19	32	414	407	821	405.3	407.3	812.7	42.1	58.1	50.1	8.3	6.6	7.5	6	4.6	5.3
1880	160	187	347	71	94	165	47	35	82	14	12	26	416	405	821	423.2	416.6	839.8	44.3	50.2	47.5	6.1	11.0	8.5	4.4	7.7	6.1
1881	162	177	339	77	86	163	32	62	94	9	7	16	421	401	822	420.8	411.8	832.7	47.5	48.5	48	9.5	6.5	8	6.8	4.6	5.7
1882	143	186	329	52	72	124	51	76	127	12	19	31	404	381	785	414.6	391.2	805.8	36.3	38.7	37.6	11.3	9.2	10.3	8.2	6.1	7.1
1883	164	189	353	62	71	133	27	58	85	11	2	13	425	402	827	423.4	402.9	826.3	37.8	37.5	37.6	8.5	9.9	9.2	6.3	6.9	6.6
1884	161	181	342	79	53	132	36	77	113	27	9	36	416	409	825	430.9	411.0	841.9	49.0	29.2	38.5	7.6	7.7	7.7	5.5	5.4	5.5
1885	139	165	304	41	58	99	65	87	152	12	7	19	394	393	787	414.6	393.1	807.8	29.4	35.1	32.5	10.1	8.9	9.5	7.5	6.0	6.7
1886	170	164	334	62	67	129	56	54	110	17	14	31	395	394	789	400.2	395.5	795.8	36.4	42.1	38.6	8.9	6.5	7.7	6.3	4.6	5.5
1887	185	180	365	74	58	132	45	79	124	15	11	26	393	399	792	404.8	397.8	802.7	40	32.2	36.1	11.6	5.7	8.7	8.0	4.0	6.0
1888	172	176	348	53	60	113	54	55	109	15	12	27	410	408	818	410.1	406.2	816.3	30.8	34.1	32.5	8.8	10.6	9.7	6.3	7.4	6.8
1889	172	151	323	55	43	98	61	54	115	24	11	35	410	407	817	415.1	409.2	824.3	32	28.5	30.3	7.5	11.2	9.3	5.3	8.2	6.7
1890	155	177	332	51	75	126	43	40	83	12	5	17	399	417	816	400.9	418.8	819.7	32.9	42.4	37.9	16	10.7	13.3	11.2	7.7	9.4
1891	191	179	370	73	60	133	40	57	97	18	10	28	411	404	815	416	413.6	829.6	38.2	33.5	35.9	11.5	16	13.8	8.1	11	9.6
1892	214	219	433	82	81	163	54	57	111	23	9	32	414	433	847	409.3	423.6	833	38.3	37	37.6	12.4	9.7	11	8.1	6.6	7.3
Totals and Averages,	4489	4767	9256	1756	1998	3754	987	1218	2205	533	440	973	377.5	387.9	765.4	379.9	389.1	769.0	39.1	42.1	40.6	10.4	8.7	9.5	7.4	6.1	6.7

TABLE IV.—Showing the History of the Annual Admissions since the Opening of the Asylum, with the Discharges and Deaths, and the Numbers of each Year, for the last Twenty-Nine Years, remaining on 31st December 1892.

Admitted.				Of each Year's Admissions Discharged and Died in 1892.												Total Discharged and Died of each Year's Admissions to 31st December 1891.												Remaining of each Year's Admissions 31st Dec. 1892.				
YEARS.	New Cases.		Relapsed Cases.		Recovered.			Relieved.			Not Improved.			Died.			Recovered.			Relieved.			Not Improved.			Died.			M.	F.	T.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.							
1813 to 1832	..	..	..	..	265	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1832 to 1864	..	..	..	..	5319	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1864	66	68	43	47	224	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1865	88	95	34	49	266	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1866	116	115	39	60	330	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1867	104	95	25	51	275	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1868	105	96	28	50	279	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1869	106	108	34	39	287	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1870	84	106	37	38	265	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1871	89	100	35	45	269	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1872	102	93	28	29	252	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1873	74	106	33	47	260	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1874	98	96	53	61	308	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1875	89	100	59	62	310	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1876	113	109	67	71	360	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1877	104	96	70	72	342	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1878	125	98	80	62	365	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1879	116	94	57	78	345	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1880	111	128	49	59	347	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1881	108	100	54	77	339	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1882	92	120	51	66	329	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1883	115	134	49	55	353	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1884	102	126	59	55	342	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1885	94	111	45	54	304	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1886	114	112	56	52	334	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1887	141	138	44	42	365	1	0	1	2	2	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1888	120	125	52	51	348	0	1	1	2	2	4	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1889	103	99	69	52	323	0	2	2	5	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1890	115	112	40	65	332	4	2	2	5	4	9	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1891	130	120	61	59	370	20	20	40	13	19	32	2	1	3	8	53	73	126	22	43	65	10	3	13	37	30	67	33	28	61	78	
1892	169	151	45	68	433	57	56	113	25	26	51	18	8	26	17	69	64	133	34	42	76	17	10	27	31	25	56	40	38	78	208	
Totals *	3093	3151	1396	1616	9256	82	81	163	54	57	111	23	9	32	50	1722	1940	3662	939	1159	2098	454	382	836	976	872	1848	398	414	812	417	854
Totals †	14840	51	..	5949

* Numbers for Twenty-Nine Years.
† Since Opening of Asylum.

Summary of the Total Admissions 1864-92.				T.			
Per Centage of Cases				F.			
Recovered	..	..	..	38.4	40.7	39.6	39.6
Relieved	..	..	..	20.9	24.3	22.6	22.6
Not Improved	..	..	..	10.1	8.0	9.0	9.0
Died	..	..	..	21.7	18.3	20.0	20.0

TABLE V.—*Showing the Causes of Death during the*

CAUSE OF DEATH.										15 and under 20.			20 and under 25.			25 and under 30.			30 and under 35.			
										M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	
CEREBRAL DISEASE.																						
1	General Paralysis									0	1	1							2	0	2	
2	„	„	with Meningitis																			
3	„	„	„	Influenza																		
4	„	„	„	Tumour of Jaw																		
5	Cerebral Apoplexy with Brain Softening																					
6	„	„	„	Bright's Disease																		
7	Brain Softening																					
8	„	„	with Senility																			
9	„	„	„	Phthisis																		
10	„	„	„	Pneumonia																		
11	„	„	„	Bright's Disease																		
12	Cerebral Atrophy																					
13	Cerebral Disease																					
14	„	„	„	Cardiac Disease																		
15	„	„	„	Phthisis																		
16	„	„	„	Pneumonia																		
17	„	„	„	Bright's Disease																		
18	Epilepsy with Cardiac Disease																					
19	„	„	with Phthisis																0	1	1	
20	„	„	Pneumonia							1	0	1										
21	„	„	Cancer of Stomach																			
22	„	„	Cancer of Pancreas																			
23	Meningitis—Suppurative																		1	0	1	
24	„	Tubercular																				
25	Exhaustion of Acute Mania																					
26	„	„	Melancholia												1	0	1					
27	Chronic Mania																					
28	„	„	with Cardiac Disease																			
29	„	Melancholia																				
30	Alcoholism with Peripheral Neuritis																					
THORACIC DISEASE.																						
31	Cardiac Disease												0	1	1							
32	„	„	with Cerebral Disease																			
33	„	„	Bronchitis																			
34	Aneurism of Aorta																					
35	Phthisis																		1	0	1	
36	„	with Cerebral Disease													1	0	1					
37	Pneumonia with Cardiac Disease																					
38	Bronchitis „ Cerebral Disease																					
39	„	„	Senility																			
40	Acute Tuberculosis of Lungs														0	1	1					
41	Empyema																					
42	Influenza with Pneumonia																					
43	Cancer of Breast																					
ABDOMINAL DISEASE.																						
44	Cancer of Stomach																		1	0	1	
45	Tubercular Peritonitis																					
46	Bright's Disease																					
GENERAL DISEASES.																						
47	Lymphadenoma																					
48	Myxœdema with Cerebral Disease																					
49	Septicæmia from wound of foot																					
50	Suicide from cut throat at home												0	1	1							
51	Senility																					
52	„	with Cardiac Disease																				
TOTAL										1	1	2	0	2	2	2	1	3	5	1	6	

Ascertained by *post mortem* examination in the cases of 38 Males and 35 Females.

Year 1892, together with the Ages at Death.

	35 and under 40.			40 and under 45.			45 and under 50.			50 and under 55.			55 and under 60.			60 and under 65.			65 and under 70.			70 and under 75.			75 and under 80.			80 and under 85.			85 and under. 100.			TOTALS		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T			
1	6	1	7	5	1	6	4	0	4	1	0	1	18	3	21	1		
2	1	0	1	1	0	1	2			
3	1	0	1	1	0	1	3			
4	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	4			
5	1	1	2	5			
6	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	2	2	6			
7	0	1	1	0	1	1	7			
8	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	8			
9	1	0	1	9			
10	1	0	1	1	0	1	10			
11	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	11			
12	0	1	1	12				
13	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	4	13			
14	0	1	1	..	..	1	0	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	14				
15	0	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	2	2	15
16	0	1	1	1	0	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0	1	..	..	..	0	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	4	16
17	1	0	1	1	0	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	0	2	17				
18	0	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	1	1	18				
19	0	1	1	19				
20	1	0	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	0	2	20			
21	1	0	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0	1	21			
22	1	0	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0	1	22				
23	0	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	23			
24	1	0	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0	1	24				
25	0	1	1	0	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	2	2	25
26	1	0	1	26				
27	0	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	1	1	27				
28	0	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	1	1	28				
29	0	1	1	0	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	2	2	29				
30	0	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	1	1	30
31	0	1	1	31				
32	0	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	1	1	..	..	..	1	0	1	..	..	..	..	..	0	1	1	32
33	0	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	0	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	33				
34	0	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	1	1	34				
35	1	0	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	0	3	35				
36	1	0	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0	1	36				
37	1	0	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0	1	37				
38	1	0	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0	1	38				
39	0	1	1	..	..	0	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	0	2	2	39				
40	0	1	1	40				
41	0	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	1	1	41				
42	1	0	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0	1	42				
43	0	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	1	1	43				
44	0	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	44				
45	1	0	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	0	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0	1	45				
46	1	0	1	46				

TABLE VI.—*Showing the Length of Residence in those Discharged Recovered, and in those who have Died, during the Year 1892.*

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE.	Recovered.			Died.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Under 1 Month ...	12	8	20	6	7	13
From 1 to 3 Months...	40	32	72	10	10	20
„ 3 to 6 „ ...	10	19	29	5	2	7
„ 6 to 9 „ ...	7	6	13	2	1	3
„ 9 to 12 „ ...	5	9	14	0	0	0
„ 1 to 2 Years ...	5	4	9	10	2	12
„ 2 to 3 „ ...	2	2	4	6	4	10
„ 3 to 5 „ ...	1	1	2	4	4	8
„ 5 to 7 „ ...	0	0	0	0	2	2
„ 7 to 9 „ ...	0	0	0	2	2	4
„ 9 to 11 „ ...	0	0	0	2	1	3
„ 13 to 15 „ ...	0	0	0	0	1	1
„ 15 to 17 „ ...	0	0	0	1	0	1
„ 17 to 19 „ ...	0	0	0	0	1	1
„ 19 to 21 „ ...	0	0	0	0	1	1
„ 25 to 27 „ ...	0	0	0	2	1	3
„ 27 to 29 „ ...	0	0	0	0	1	1
„ 33 to 35 „ ...	0	0	0	0	1	1
„ 39 to 41 „ ...	0	0	0	1	0	1
Total ...	82	81	163	51	41	92

TABLE VII.

Showing the Duration of the Disorder on Admission in the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths during the Year 1892.

CLASS.	THE ADMISSIONS.			THE DISCHARGES.						THE DEATHS.		
				Recovered.			Removed Relieved, or otherwise.					
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
FIRST CLASS. First Attack, and within Three Months on Admission	72	81	153	40	29	69	22	19	41	14	17	31
SECOND CLASS. First Attack, above Three, and within Twelve Months on Admission	31	19	50	7	8	15	6	11	17	12	4	16
THIRD CLASS. Not First Attack, and within Twelve Months on Admission	38	67	105	21	33	54	12	16	28	6	7	13
FOURTH CLASS. First Attack or not, but of more than Twelve Months on Admission	64	46	110	14	11	25	32	16	48	18	13	31
FIFTH CLASS. Congenital	9	6	15	0	0	0	5	4	9	1	0	1
TOTAL	214	219	433	82	81	163	77	66	143	51	41	92

TABLE VIII.—*Showing in Quinquennial Periods the Ages of those Admitted, Recovered, and Died, during the Year 1892, and of those Remaining on 31st December 1892.*

AGES.	THE ADMISSIONS.			RECOVERED.			THE DEATHS.			PATIENTS RESIDENT 31ST DECEMBER 1892.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
From 5 to 10 Years	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
" 10 to 15	2	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
" 15 to 20	13	15	28	8	6	14	1	1	2	7	7	14
" 20 to 25	16	26	42	6	6	12	0	2	2	21	17	38
" 25 to 30	20	24	44	7	8	15	2	1	3	29	38	67
" 30 to 35	33	21	54	8	11	19	5	1	6	48	39	87
" 35 to 40	41	34	75	10	11	21	8	8	16	60	47	107
" 40 to 45	19	27	46	12	14	26	12	3	15	51	57	108
" 45 to 50	15	14	29	12	7	19	5	1	6	43	44	87
" 50 to 55	19	16	35	8	2	10	0	5	5	55	58	113
" 55 to 60	10	19	29	2	10	12	2	7	9	40	42	82
" 60 to 65	10	8	18	2	4	6	7	2	9	26	33	59
" 65 to 70	10	7	17	5	2	7	5	3	8	15	23	38
" 70 to 75	3	2	5	2	0	2	3	3	6	9	15	24
" 75 to 80	1	5	6	0	0	0	0	4	4	7	12	19
" 80 to 85	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	4	6
" 85 to 90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
" 90 to 95	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Total ...	214	219	433	82	81	163	51	41	92	417	437	854
Mean Age ...	40·4	40·3	40·3	41	40·2	40·6	48·8	52·4	50·4	45·4	47·6	46·6

TABLE IX.

Showing the Condition as to Marriage, on Admission, in the Admissions, Recoveries, and Deaths, during the Year 1892, and of Patients Resident December 31, 1892.

Condition in Reference to Marriage.	The Admissions.			The Discharges.			The Deaths.			Patients Resident Dec. 31, 1892.		
				Recovered.								
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Single	114	112	226	45	31	76	17	16	33	291	272	563
Married	80	67	147	29	38	67	26	18	44	115	113	228
Widowed	17	40	57	7	12	19	8	7	15	11	52	63
Unknown	3	0	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	214	219	433	82	81	163	51	41	92	417	437	854

TABLE X.—*Showing the Probable Causes of Insanity in the Patients Admitted during the Year 1892.*

CAUSES OF INSANITY.	NUMBER OF INSTANCES IN WHICH EACH CAUSE WAS ASSIGNED.								
	Admissions			No. of Cases.					
				{ M., 214; F., 219; T., 433					
	As predisposing cause.*			As exciting cause.			Total.†		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
MORAL: Domestic trouble	2	2	4	2	15	17	4	17	21
Adverse circumstances	1	2	3	5	4	9	6	6	12
Privation and starvation	1	0	1	5	1	6	6	1	7
Mental anxiety and worry	7	0	7	15	9	24	22	9	31
Overwork	5	2	7	8	7	15	13	9	22
Religious excitement	0	0	0	5	3	8	5	3	8
Political excitement	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	2
Mental shock	0	2	2	4	6	10	4	8	12
Love affairs	0	1	1	1	3	4	1	4	5
Change of residence	0	0	0	2	1	3	2	1	3
Nursing sick persons	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	3	3
Quarrels	1	0	1	2	2	4	3	2	5
PHYSICAL: Intemperance in drink ...	15	3	18	36	26	62	51	29	80
Syphilis	5	2	7	1	1	2	6	3	9
Self-abuse (sexual)	0	0	0	6	0	6	6	0	6
Immorality	0	3	3	0	3	3	0	6	6
Sunstroke	2	0	2	3	0	3	5	0	5
Injury to head (traumatic)	8	4	12	6	1	7	14	5	19
Disordered Menstruation	0	0	0	0	6	6	0	6	6
Lactation	0	1	1	0	5	5	0	6	6
Pregnancy	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
Childbirth	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	4	4
Puberty and Adolescence	36	31	67	0	3	3	36	34	70
Change of life	22	38	60	0	7	7	22	45	67
Old age	10	17	27	0	4	4	10	21	31
Gross cerebral disease	0	0	0	40	15	55	40	15	55
Epilepsy	0	2	2	14	8	22	14	10	24
Phthisis	4	0	4	4	4	8	8	4	12
Cardiac and lung diseases	3	0	3	2	4	6	5	4	9
Eye disease	3	0	3	1	0	1	4	0	4
Myxœdema	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	3	3
Influenza... ..	5	0	5	7	12	19	12	12	24
Paraldehyde habit‡	0	0	0	2	0	2	2	0	2
Deprivation of senses	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
Solitary life	1	2	3	0	2	2	1	4	5
Chloroform inhalation‡	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	2
Surgical operations	0	0	0	5	3	8	5	3	8
Other bodily diseases or disorders ...	6	5	11	7	12	19	13	17	30
Previous attacks	45	68	113	0	0	0	45	68	113
Hereditary influences {	14	17	31	0	0	0	14	17	31
	36	36	72	0	0	0	36	36	72
	7	6	13	0	0	0	7	6	13
Congenital defect ascertained... ..	10	5	15	0	0	0	10	5	15
Unknown	5	5	10	5	5	10	5	5	10

* With reference to the distinction between "predisposing" and "exciting" causes, it must be understood that no single cause is enumerated as both predisposing and exciting in the case of any individual patient.

† The figures in the Total column represent the entire number of instances in which the several causes (either alone or in combination with others) were stated to have produced the mental disorder. The excess of the aggregate of such causes over the number of patients admitted is owing to combinations of cause.

‡ The two cases of Paraldehyde habit refer to one person, and the two cases of Chloroform inhalation refer to one person.

TABLE XI.—*Showing the Form of Mental Disorder on Admission in the Admissions, Recoveries, and Deaths of the Year 1892, and the Form of Mental Disorder of the Inmates on 31st December 1892.*

FORM OF MENTAL DISORDER.		Admissions.			Recoveries.			Deaths.			Remaining in Asylum.	
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	Form of Mental Disorder Dec. 31, 1892.	
											M.	T.
Congenital or Infantile Mental Deficiency—												
“ <i>a</i> , with Epilepsy	...	4	1	5	0	0	0	1	0	1	6	8
“ <i>b</i> , without Epilepsy,	...	4	3	7	0	0	0	1	0	1	6	16
Epilepsy acquired	...	9	8	17	5	1	6	4	2	6	17	35
General Paralysis of the Insane...	...	30	6	36	0	0	0	22	3	25	32	36
Mania—Simple	...	76	49	125	41	14	55	8	8	16	57	132
“Acute...	...	16	32	48	8	13	21	2	4	6	2	25
“Delusional	...	7	29	36	2	6	8	3	6	9	46	107
“Chronic	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	18	85
“Homicidal	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Melancholia—Simple	...	24	20	44	14	8	22	4	0	4	35	64
“Hypochondriacal	...	3	7	10	2	2	4	0	1	1	10	16
“Delusional	...	5	24	29	2	15	17	0	5	5	19	49
“Excited...	...	7	14	21	3	5	8	1	3	4	4	15
“Suicidal...	...	7	13	20	5	13	18	3	4	7	9	30
“Homicidal	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
“Resistive	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	8
“Stuporose	...	4	8	12	0	3	3	0	0	0	7	10
“Morphinomania	...	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
“Organic	...	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dementia—Secondary	...	15	4	19	0	0	0	0	2	2	145	214
“Organic	...	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3
Uremic Coma...	...	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Total...	...	214	219	433	82	81	163	51	41	92	417	854

TABLE XII.

*Showing the Station or Occupation of Patients Admitted during
the Year 1892.*

MALES.				MALES— <i>Continued.</i>			
Architect	1			Brought forward ...	177		
Bakers	5			Schoolboys... ..	2		
Bankers	2			Soldiers	8		
Blacksmiths	4			Students	4		
Bookbinder	1			Tailors	8		
Brassfinishers	4			Teacher	1		
Butcher	1			Timekeeper	1		
Cabinetmakers	2			Upholsterer	1		
Cellarmen	2			Waiters	2		
Chemist	1			Weaver	1		
Civil Service	1			No Occupation	19		
Clergymen	3						
Clerks	16			Total ...	214		
Coachmen	4						
Coal Trimmer	1						
Commercial Travellers ...	5						
Conjurer	1						
Corkcutters	2						
Crystal Cutter	1						
Draughtsman	1						
Engineers	3						
Engraver	1						
Farmers	7						
Fireman	1						
Grocers	7						
Groom	2						
Joiners	2						
Labourers	38						
Lamplighter	1						
Landed Proprietors	3						
Lieutenant in Army	1						
Letter Carriers	2						
Medical Practitioners	3						
Merchants	8						
Millworker	1						
Musical Critic	1						
Plasterers	2						
Porters	5						
Printers	6						
Publicans	5						
Rubber Worker	1						
Saddler	1						
Seamen	3						
Ship's Apprentice... ..	1						
Ship and Share Broker ...	1						
Shoemakers	2						
School Inspector	1						
Carry forward ...	177			Total ...	219		

TABLE XIII.

Forms of Insanity in those Admitted—Skæ's Classification.

	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
Congenital Insanity	5	3	8
Epileptic Insanity	12	9	21
Adolescent Insanity	25	29	54
Climacteric Insanity	13	27	40
Senile Insanity	10	16	26
Puerperal Insanity	0	4	4
Lactational Insanity	0	6	6
Insanity of Pregnancy	0	1	1
Ovarian Insanity	0	1	1
Insanity of Alcoholism	35	27	62
Insanity from Brain Disease	6	6	12
General Paralysis	30	6	36
Syphilitic Insanity	4	1	5
Insanity of Masturbation	3	0	3
Post-Febrile (Influenza) Insanity	4	8	12
Traumatic Insanity	1	1	2
Insanity from Sunstroke	1	0	1
Phthisical Insanity	8	4	12
Myxœdematous Insanity	0	3	3
Insanity from Cardiac Disease	0	1	1
Anæmic Insanity	0	1	1
Insanity of Menstruation	0	1	1
Insanity of Bright's Disease	1	0	1
Insanity of Deprivation of Senses	0	1	1
Insanity of Paraldehyde Habit	2	0	2
Insanity of Chloroform Habit	0	2	2
Insanity from Surgical Operations	4	1	5
Idiopathic Insanity	13	24	37
Unknown*	37	36	73
TOTAL	214	219	433

* All the cases of marked Secondary (terminal) Dementia are reckoned as "Unknown."

TABLE XIV.

State of Bodily Health and Condition of those Admitted.

	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
In Average Health and Condition... ..	39	53	92
In Indifferent Health and Reduced Condi- tion	120	123	243
In Bad Health and very Exhausted Condi- tion	55	43	98
TOTAL	214	219	433

TABLE XV.

Religious Persuasion of those Admitted.

					Males.	Females	TOTAL.
"Protestants" ...	...	...	...	...	164	188	352
Roman Catholic	...	...	...	...	24	16	40
"Presbyterian"	...	...	...	...	9	2	11
Free Church	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
Episcopalian	...	...	...	...	1	3	4
Established Church	...	...	...	...	5	1	6
United Presbyterian	...	...	...	...	1	0	1
Church of England	...	...	...	...	3	1	4
Wesleyan Methodist	...	...	...	...	1	0	1
Baptist...	...	...	...	...	0	1	1
Not known	...	...	...	...	4	6	10
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	214	219	433

TABLE XVI.

Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths of each Month.

		Admissions.			Discharges.			Deaths.		
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
January	...	14	17	31	9	8	17	12	5	17
February	...	16	17	33	8	9	17	0	0	0
March	...	11	17	28	14	15	29	7	3	10
April	...	15	13	28	12	11	23	4	2	6
May	...	18	21	39	10	14	24	4	4	8
June	...	21	25	46	17	15	32	2	1	3
July	...	22	18	40	13	12	25	4	7	11
August	...	15	19	34	13	9	22	6	0	6
September	...	21	12	33	11	9	20	1	4	5
October	...	25	22	47	19	17	36	7	4	11
November	...	22	20	42	11	15	26	0	6	6
December	...	14	18	32	22	13	35	4	5	9
TOTAL	...	214	219	433	159	147	306	51	41	92

TABLE XVII.

Illustrations of Suicidal Tendency in those Admitted.

	Males.	Females	TOTAL.
Have attempted Suicide	17	20	37
Have meditated Suicide	49	32	81
Total Suicidal	66	52	118
<i>Forms of Insanity in which Suicide was attempted—</i>			
Mania	3	2	5
Acute Mania	2	1	3
Melancholia	12	17	29
Total	17	20	37
<i>Forms of Insanity in which Suicide was meditated—</i>			
Mania	19	6	25
Acute Mania	2	5	7
Epileptic Mania	1	0	1
Melancholia	24	20	44
General Paralysis	3	1	4
Total	49	32	81
<i>Nature of the attempt—</i>			
Precipitation	8	7	15
Cut-Throat	5	3	8
Poisoning	3	4	7
Drowning	1	3	4
Strangulation	1	2	3
Cutting an Artery	2	0	2
Stabbing	2	0	2
Putting Head on Railway	1	0	1
Knocking Head Against Wall	1	0	1
Lying on Snow	0	1	1
Hanging	0	1	1
Inhalation of Gas	0	1	1
Inhalation of Chloroform	0	1	1
Burning	0	1	1

TABLE XVIII.—*Persons Recovered in 1892.*

	Males.	Females	TOTAL.
A. Recovered for the first time ...	59	45	104
(a) Re-admitted, and again Discharged Recovered ...	0	2	2
(b) Re-admitted, but not again Discharged Recovered ...	3	2	5
B.* Had made one or more Recoveries in previous years ...	21	33	54
(a) Re-admitted, and again Discharged Recovered ...	2	1	3
(b) Re-admitted, but not again Discharged Recovered ...	2	3	5
Number of Persons Recovered...	80	78	158
Number of Cases of Recovery ...	82	81	163

* Of these Persons, 12 Males and 16 Females had made one Previous Recovery; 2 Males and 8 Females two Previous Recoveries; 3 Males and 5 Females three Previous Recoveries; 2 Males and 1 Female four Previous Recoveries; 2 Females six previous Recoveries; 1 Female seven Previous Recoveries; 1 Male eight Previous Recoveries; and 1 Male eleven Previous Recoveries.

TABLE XIX.

The Number of Pauper Lunatics Chargeable to Parishes in the District, that were not in the Royal Edinburgh Asylum on the 1st January 1893.

PARISHES.	Number of Patients.
City Parish, Edinburgh ...	163
St Cuthbert's and Canongate ...	215
South Leith ...	5
North Leith ...	5
Duddingston ...	8
TOTAL ...	396

R E P O R T S

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY.



ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM,
30th and 31st May, and 1st and 2nd June 1892.

There are 824 persons on the Registers of the Asylum. Their position is shown in detail in the following statement :—

	Private Patients.		Pauper Patients.		Totals.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Certificated Patients.....	174	145	230	270	819
Voluntary Inmates.....	3	2	0	0	5
	177	147	230	270	824

All the persons on the Registers are at present resident in the Asylum, or at the villa at Cockenzie, except 1 male and 1 female private patient, who are absent on statutory probation, and 1 female private patient, and 1 female pauper, who are absent on pass. Six male and 6 female patients are at Cockenzie.

The following changes have taken place since 21st March, when the numbers given in the preceding Entry were made up :—

		Private Patients.		Pauper Patients.		Totals.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	
Certificated	{ Admitted.....	6	3	26	30	65
	{ Discharged recovered...	6	7	10	6	29
	{ Discharged unrecovered	3	5	9	10	27
	{ Died	2	2	7	6	17
Voluntary	{ Admitted	0	1	0	0	1
	{ Left.....	2	1	0	0	3

The deaths include 7 cases of general paralysis; 2 deaths are due to other brain diseases, 6 to diseases of the lungs, 1 to heart disease, and 1 to puerperal mania. *Post mortem* examinations were made in 14 cases.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 85 entries. They refer to the use of restraint in 2 cases, and of seclusion in 7 cases; 71 of the Entries refer to the use of restraint for surgical reasons. There has been no accident, and no escape.

There have been 13 resignations of attendants and servants, and 15 admissions to the service.

The patients in all parts of the institution bore evidence of being judiciously and kindly cared for. The completeness of the knowledge which Dr Clouston and his staff have of the nature of each patient's case, attracted, as it always does, very favourable notice; and there was frequent opportunity during the visit of appreciating the interest which is taken in every case, both from the purely medical and from the benevolent point of view. No complaint of ill-treatment was made by any one.

The general administration of the institution continues to be remarkably able and successful. All parts of the Asylum were found in excellent order.

The new buildings on the Craig House estate are making satisfactory progress. Little can be added to what has been said regarding them in previous Entries, until the internal fittings have been completed. But everything that was seen during the present visit goes to confirm the opinions already expressed as to the efficiency of the arrangements and the beauty of the structure.

The Books and Registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

JOHN SIBBALD,

Commissioner in Lunacy.

ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM,
2nd, 3rd, and 4th March 1893.

There are 860 persons at present on the Registers of the Asylum, being 36 more than when the Asylum was last visited. The following statement shows the different positions occupied by the persons now on the Registers :—

	Private.		Pauper.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Certificated Patients:.....	187	159	225	280	851
Voluntary Inmates.....	6	3	0	0	9

Except 5 private patients, 2 gentlemen and 3 ladies, who are absent on probation, and 1 private patient, a gentleman, who is absent by escape, all persons on the Registers are resident in the Asylum buildings.

The following changes in the population have taken place since the date of last visit :—

		Private Patients.		Pauper Patients.		Totals.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	
Certificated	{ Admitted	42	31	123	134	330
	{ Discharged recovered...	16	13	46	49	124
	{ Discharged unrecovered	7	2	51	43	103
	{ Died.....	9	6	28	28	71
Voluntary	{ Admitted.....	8	2	0	0	10
	{ Left.....	5	1	0	0	6

In the cases of 58 of the 71 patients who died a *post mortem* examination was made. The position of Pathologist in the Asylum is at present vacant, but it is soon to be filled. General paralysis and other forms of organic brain disease caused a large proportion of the deaths. Only 5 deaths were due to phthisis, and few were caused by other diseases of the respiratory organs.

There are 102 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, referring to the restraint of 6 persons and the seclusion of 15. More than half of the entries refer to 3 persons who were in seclusion for periods varying from 1 to 8 hours.

Six accidents are recorded. Five of them involved fracture of a bone either of the arm or of the leg—none of them being of a serious nature. The sixth accident was a suicide, which occurred

while the patient was out of the Asylum and in the house of her relatives.

The number of attendants or servants who have been dismissed is 5, and the number who have resigned is 37. There have been scarcely any changes among the subordinate officers and attendants of the higher grade.

The new buildings at Craig House have made great progress. They promise, when completed, to be in a very high degree satisfactory.

The visit as usual left a most pleasing impression regarding the ability, earnestness, and efficiency of the management. This has reference both to the general government of the Institution, and to the medical treatment and care of the inmates. The patients are treated with great kindness, as well as with great professional skill, and they feel that their condition has been minutely inquired into, and that earnest efforts are made to improve their condition, and to carry the improvement on to recovery when that is possible.

The Books and Registers were examined, and as usual they were found to be kept with great care and accuracy.

ARTHUR MITCHELL,
Commissioner in Lunacy.

A B S T R A C T

OF THE

TREASURER'S ACCOUNTS OF INTROMISSIONS

For the Year 1892.

C H A R G E.

I. Arrears of Board given up in last Account	£588	8	4
Less—Written off	0	19	10
	<hr/>		
	£587	8	6
II. Patients' Boards, per Board-books—			
	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	
Quarter ending 31st March 1892	£5,370	9	0
Do. do. 30th June „	5,279	7	0
Do. do. 30th Sept. „	5,360	0	2
Do. do. 31st Dec. „	5,350	3	6
	<hr/>		
	£21,359	19	8
	<hr/>		
		19,798	12
		21,359	19
		<hr/>	
		£41,158	11
			8
Deduct—Repayments of Boards for Patients who left the Asylum during 1891		18	11
		<hr/>	
		41,140	0
			0
III. Accounts due by Patients for Clothes and extraordinary furnish- ings of various kinds supplied through the House Steward and Matron at the expense of the Institution, and charged against the recipients—			
	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	
Quarter ending 31st March 1892	£458	4	1
Do. do. 30th June „	358	13	10
Do. do. 30th Sept. „	330	13	8
Do. do. 31st Dec. „	409	1	10
	<hr/>		
	£1,556	13	5
	<hr/>		
		£1,521	10
		1,556	13
		<hr/>	
		3,078	4
			3
IV. Price of Crops, Pigs, and Sundries disposed of—			
1. Received for Wheat, Turnips, &c.	£51	0	0
2. Received for Pigs	544	10	11
3. Received for Rags and Sundries	38	0	6
	<hr/>		
		633	11
		90	1
			11
V. Rents of Grass Parks		69	6
VI. Price of Clothing supplied to Pauper Patients leaving the Institution during 1892		3	1
VII. Claim in respect of damage done by fire at East House		21,350	0
VIII. Sums Borrowed for New Craighouse during 1892		1,982	1
IX. Balance of Account at 31st December 1892			0
	<hr/>		
Amount of the Charge	£68,933	15	10
	<hr/>		

DISCHARGE.

			East House.			West House.			TOTAL.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
I.	Expense of Provisions	.	6,537	13	1	7,917	18	9	14,455	11	10
II.	Do. Clothing, Bedding, Napery, &c.		291	14	2	1,645	19	3	1,937	13	5
III.	Do. Fuel	.	423	15	10	996	14	7	1,420	10	5
IV.	Do. Lighting	.	318	10	1	509	5	8	827	15	9
V.	Do. Water and Washing materials	.	332	5	9	412	9	9	744	15	6
VI.	Do. Medicines and Surgical Instruments, Disinfectants, &c.		143	4	10	398	0	7	541	5	5
VII.	Do. Books and Stationery		117	0	6	144	8	9	261	9	3
VIII.	Do. Tobacco and Snuff		...	...	...	211	7	4	211	7	4
IX.	Do. Sundry Furnishings		817	17	1	2,109	7	1	2,927	4	2
X.	Do. Garden and Grounds		232	18	8	287	10	2	520	8	10
XI.	Public and Parochial Burdens		353	5	10	247	13	2	600	19	0
XII.	Interest on Loans paid	.	...	...	...	1,383	10	6	1,383	10	6
XIII.	Feu-duties and Stipend	.	856	14	10	386	2	6	1,242	17	4
XIV.	Insurance Premiums	.	28	3	10	34	14	9	62	18	7
XV.	Salaries and Wages	.	4,567	3	11	5,873	19	4	10,441	3	3
XVI.	Miscellaneous Payments	.	559	9	8	239	15	6	799	5	2
XVII.	Accounts paid on behalf of Patients and charged against them		2,559	13	7	560	10	11	3,120	4	6
Ordinary Expenditure			18,139	11	8	23,359	8	7	41,499	0	3
XVIII.	Special Expenditure—										
	1. On New Craig House	.	.	.	.	23,440	1	1			
	2. On West House	.	.	.	.	507	17	9			
									23,947	18	10
XIX.	Bonds over West House discharged to the extent of	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,050	0	0
XX.	Arrears of Board, &c. at 31st December 1892	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	561	14	10
XXI.	Balance of Account at 31st December 1891	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,875	1	11
Amount of the Discharge equal to Charge									£68,933	15	10

EDINBURGH, 27th April 1893.—I have examined the preceding Account Charge and Discharge of the Intromissions of the Treasurer for the Royal Edinburgh Asylum for the Insane for the year from 31st December 1891 to 31st December 1892, together with the Appendices relative thereto, and in connection therewith the House Steward's Books and Matrons' Books, and I now beg to report that I have found them to be correctly stated, and sufficiently vouched and instructed.

I have not checked the apportionments made between the East and West Houses, the data for so doing not being available to me. These, however, do not affect the figures given in the Accounts.

(Signed) JOHN M. HOWDEN, C.A.

ABSTRACT of ORDINARY and EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS
of the EAST HOUSE, including CRAIG HOUSE, SOUTH CRAIG, and
MYRESIDE COTTAGE.

Year to 31st December 1892.

ORDINARY RECEIPTS.

1. Boards	£18,410 17 0
2. Extra Accounts	2,525 4 5
3. Produce and Sundries sold	283 10 10
4. Rents of Grass Parks, &c.	90 1 11
5. Claim under Policy of Fire Insurance	3 1 11
	<hr/>
	£21,312 16 1

ORDINARY PAYMENTS.

1. Amount thereof, as stated in foregoing Discharge	£18,139 11 8
2. Value of labour performed by tradesmen, assisted by patients, for East House	386 15 0
3. Proportion of £300 additional, as the estimated value of pauper labour in keeping the grounds, in terms of Report by Mr Haldane, C.A.	134 7 0
	<hr/>
	18,660 13 8

Surplus Ordinary Receipts for East House for 1892	£2,652 2 5
Extraordinary Payments in connection with New Craig House during 1892, per Branch XVIII. of Discharge	23,440 1 1
	<hr/>

Excess of Expenditure over Receipts	£20,787 18 8
	<hr/>

ABSTRACT of ORDINARY and EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS
of the WEST HOUSE.

Year to 31st December 1892.

ORDINARY RECEIPTS.

1. Boards	£22,729 3 0
2. Extra Accounts	552 19 10
3. Produce and Sundries sold	350 0 7
4. Price of pauper Clothing sold	69 6 10
5. Value of patients' labour performed for East House, as before (see East House Payments 2 and 3)	521 2 0
	<hr/>
	£24,222 12 3

ORDINARY PAYMENTS.

1. Amount thereof, as stated in the foregoing Discharge	£23,359 8 7
2. Eighth instalment to Sinking Fund	£2,701 15 1
Less interest on £36,000 included in No. 1 hereof	1,383 10 6
	<hr/>
	1,318 4 7
	<hr/>
	24,677 13 2

Excess of Ordinary Payments over Receipts	£455 0 11
Extraordinary Payment in connection with West House, as per Branch XVIII. of Discharge	507 17 9
	<hr/>

Total Excess of Expenditure over Receipts	£962 18 8
	<hr/>

TABULAR VIEW of the Cost of Maintenance per Head of East House, Intermediate, and Pauper Patients for the Year 1892—the numbers being, East House 146, Intermediates 141, and Paupers 547.

	East House.			Intermediates			Paupers.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1. Provisions, including Vegetables, except in so far as supplied from grounds held to be covered by cost of Gardens and Grounds No. 15	44	15	6	14	0	6	6	5	4
2. Extra diet (included in No. 1 as regards East House)	...	...		1	10	5	1	15	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
3. Share of Attendants' provisions do.	...	...		1	18	10	1	11	1
4. Stimulants and Cordials	...	...		...	...		0	7	10
5. Clothing	...	...		...	...		2	9	10 $\frac{1}{4}$
6. Bedding and Napery	2	0	0	0	12	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	12	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
7. Fuel	2	18	0	1	8	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	8	11 $\frac{3}{4}$
8. Lighting	2	3	8	0	14	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	14	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
9. Water and Washing materials	2	5	6	0	12	0	0	12	0
10. Medicines and Surgical Apparatus	0	19	7	0	11	7	0	11	7
11. Books and Stationery	0	16	0	0	4	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	4	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
12. Tobacco and Snuff	...	...		...	...		0	7	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
13. Furnishings and Repairs	5	12	0	4	5	2	2	15	2
14. Public and Parochial Burdens	2	8	5	0	7	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	7	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
15. Expenditure on Gardens and Grounds	1	11	10	0	8	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	8	4 $\frac{1}{4}$
16. Feu-Duties and Stipend	5	17	4	0	11	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	11	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
17. Fire Insurance	0	3	10	0	1	0	0	1	0
18. Salaries and Wages	31	5	8	9	6	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	8	6	8 $\frac{1}{4}$
19. Miscellaneous Payments	3	16	8	0	6	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	6	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
20. Value of labour performed by tradesmen and patients for East House and Intermediates	3	11	4	1	3	0	...	...
21. Instalment to Sinking Fund, as sanctioned by Court	...	...		3	18	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	18	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
	110	5	4	42	1	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	33	15	9
<i>Deduct—</i>									
1. From East House—									
(1.) Price of Pigs, Crops, and Sundries sold	£1	19	3						
(2.) Rent of Grass Parks	0	12	4						
				2	11	7			
2. From Paupers—									
(1.) Price of Pigs, Crops, Clothing, and Sundries sold	£0	12	2 $\frac{1}{4}$						
(2.) Value of labour performed by patients for East House and Intermediate patients	1	5	0						
	...	...		...	...		1	17	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
3. From Intermediates—									
Price of Pigs, Crops, Clothing, and Sundries sold	...	...		0	12	2 $\frac{1}{4}$			
Cost per head during 1892	107	13	9	41	9	3	31	18	6 $\frac{3}{4}$

[illegible]

The Cost of Provisions per head during the Year ending 31st Dec. 1891 was	£13	18	3
Do. ending 31st December 1892	.	.	14 2 11
			<hr/>
Increase in 1892	.	.	£0 4 8

CONTRAST of ORDINARY RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS for the Year 1892
with the Previous Year.

1891.	RECEIPTS.	1892.
£ s. d.		£ s. d.
40,815 0 9	I. Boards	41,140 0 0
3,007 3 2	II. Extra Accounts due by Patients	3,078 4 3
	III. Produce and Sundries sold—	
447 0 10	1. Price received for Pigs	544 10 11
78 10 3	2. Do. for Oats, &c.	51 0 0
35 18 6	3. Do. for Rags and Sundries	38 0 6
100 3 0	IV. Rent of Craig House Grass Parks	90 1 11
	V. Price of Clothing supplied to Paupers leaving Institution	69 6 10
62 19 6	VI. Interests received during year . . . . .	...
	VII. Received from Caledonian Insurance Company in respect of damage done by fire at East House	3 1 11
44,546 16 0		45,014 6 4

1891.	PAYMENTS.	1892.
£ s. d.		£ s. d.
	I. PROVISIONS.	
1,549 5 5	Bread, etc.	1,521 15 2
3,262 12 5	Butcher Meat	3,216 11 1
135 16 0	Extract of Meat	138 7 2
241 6 2	Preserved Meat	225 6 4
474 4 6	Fish and Salt Herrings	527 11 8
186 12 5	Game and Fowl	204 0 9
1,738 4 4	Milk and Cream	1,859 9 3
100 12 6	Fresh Butter	104 16 8
424 4 3	Tea	580 8 11
218 15 2	Coffee and Chicory	233 0 2
388 18 11	Sugar	394 10 10
1,148 11 10	Salt Butter	1,218 15 0
399 10 5	Cheese	432 10 10
142 12 5	Currants, Raisins, Fruits, etc.	147 10 6
119 2 5	Arrowroot, Corn Flour, Tapioca, Sago, Rice, etc.	134 11 9
343 17 8	Ham, Bacon, and Lard	329 19 4
56 8 6	Salt, Mustard, and Pepper	58 5 11
82 9 10	Vinegar, Ketchup, and other Sauces	68 11 6
284 9 7	Oatmeal	296 16 11
83 10 9	Barley	85 6 3
67 2 5	Pease	59 0 0
857 3 5	Eggs	924 16 1
618 14 0	Potatoes, Carrots, etc.	556 13 0
558 13 3	Ale, Porter, and Beer	495 4 0
148 10 7	Aerated Waters	188 6 10
13,631 9 2	Carry forward	14,002 5 11

CONTRAST of RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS—*Continued.*

1891.	PAYMENTS— <i>Continued.</i>	1892.
£ s. d.		£ s. d.
13,631 9 2	Brought forward	14,002 5 11
470 17 6	Wines and Spirits	532 13 7
210 11 6	Sundries	233 4 3
14,312 18 2	<i>Deduct</i> —Wines, Spirits, Porter, and Ale included	14,768 3 9
286 6 4	in the above expenditure chargeable to individual	312 11 11
14,026 11 10	patients, and carried to Branch XVII.	14,455 11 10
	II. CLOTHING, BEDDING, NAPERY, &c.	
76 14 9	Wincey	89 4 0½
40 15 1½	Flannel	41 0 1½
194 4 5	Cotton Goods	199 11 6
3 15 11½	Muslin	4 9 3
5 11 0	Shawls	17 3 0
35 19 11	Corduroy	69 5 7
104 15 9½	Shirting	34 19 8
78 6 9	Tweeds	158 6 9
64 17 10½	Worsted	68 6 3½
14 14 0	Socks	26 11 0
98 6 11	Plaiding	140 13 3
123 11 1	Blankets	127 6 0
141 15 4	Sheeting	156 2 8½
32 8 4½	Quilts	35 4 8
28 15 11	Bed Tick	21 10 5½
16 4 0	Bed Covers	23 2 0
100 4 0½	Linen and Dowlas	109 4 11
46 1 0	Towelling	51 18 5
15 16 10	Canvas	21 14 9½
20 11 1	Table Damask	34 4 5
10 4 6½	Toileting and Toilet Covers	14 13 6½
4 7 0	Handkerchiefs, Table Napkins, and Glass Cloths	8 13 5
10 2 0	Stays	10 2 0
8 4 3	Cuffs and Collars	3 3 0
14 2 0½	Straw Bonnets, Hats, and Ribbons	6 2 8
148 12 1	Boots, Shoes, Clogs, and Slippers	162 13 0
98 8 8	Leather for Shoes and Sundries	95 3 8
19 4 6	Waterproof Sheetting, &c.	27 7 5
...	Curled Hair	45 0 3
12 4 0	Cost of making suits for Gatekeeper and others	15 2 6
102 9 10½	Thread, Buttons, Needles, Trimmings, and Sundries	119 13 1½
1,671 9 1½		1,937 13 5
	III. FUEL.	
1,396 0 10	Coal	1,420 10 5
	IV. LIGHTING.	
693 4 9	Gas	816 14 9
14 12 10	Candles, etc.	11 1 0
707 17 7		827 15 9

CONTRAST of RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS—*Continued.*

1891.			PAYMENTS— <i>Continued.</i>			1892.		
£	s.	d.	V. WATER AND WASHING MATERIALS.			£	s.	d.
316	5	0	Water	.	.	340	11	6
369	6	10	Soap	.	.	325	19	4
45	18	6	Soda	.	.	44	5	3
25	14	8	Starch	.	.	33	19	5
757	5	0	VI. MEDICAL AND SURGICAL EXPENSES.			744	15	6
425	14	8	Drugs, etc.	.	.	436	16	8
72	13	3	Disinfectants	.	.	56	13	5
16	4	1	Surgical Instruments	.	.	33	11	10
6	6	0	Medical Fees	.	.	14	3	6
520	18	0	VII. BOOKS AND STATIONERY.			541	5	5
56	15	0	Books	.	.	40	4	2
101	2	11	Stationery	.	.	86	10	6
5	17	3	Bookbinding, &c.	.	.	21	7	9
127	9	5	Newspapers, Periodicals, and Amusements	.	.	113	6	10
291	4	7	VIII. TOBACCO AND SNUFF.			261	9	3
186	15	6	IX. FURNISHINGS FOR HOUSE AND REPAIRS.			211	7	4
235	7	5	Ironmongery, Cutlery, &c.	.	.	297	17	6
125	11	6	Furniture	.	.	143	6	1
283	1	7	Crockery and Crystal	.	.	366	11	3
170	5	7	Carpets, Matting, &c.	.	.	168	11	6
70	16	11	Brushes and Door Mats, etc.	.	.	69	1	10
31	18	0	Glass	.	.	19	0	5
401	4	0	Oils and Varnish	.	.	364	14	4
28	13	0	Corks	.	.	26	0	0
2	15	4	Metal Castings	.	.	31	11	6
100	15	0	Wood for Repairs	.	.	109	4	10
234	10	7	Painter Work	.	.	381	14	1
113	19	2	Plumber do.	.	.	186	5	11
15	13	2	Tinplate, Wire, &c.	.	.	10	16	7
14	17	8	Sacks, Rope, and Twine	.	.	14	1	1
75	13	1	Tiles, Bricks, and Lime	.	.	49	11	7
28	11	10	Baskets, Barrels, &c.	.	.	55	0	0
12	0	0	Indiarubber and Waterproof Goods	.	.	12	1	1
4	5	0	Bell-hanging	.	.	5	10	0
23	17	0	Engineering	.	.	...	...	...
62	0	2	Hair	.	.	...	...	...
15	9	0	Window Blinds	.	.	...	...	...
17	7	0	Sculling Machine	.	.	...	...	...
17	0	6	Fire Hose	.	.	...	...	...
...	...	...	Mason-work	.	.	76	4	5
502	10	3	Sundries	.	.	540	0	2
2,588	2	9				2,927	4	2

CONTRAST of RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS—*Continued.*

1891.	PAYMENTS— <i>Continued.</i>	1892.
£ s. d.		£ s. d.
	X. GARDEN AND GROUNDS.	
173 5 8	Plants, Seeds, &c.	190 7 0
50 16 10	Manure	18 19 4
38 19 3	Pigs' and Horses' Meat	36 12 11
... ..	Garden Implements	28 2 0
99 16 3	Straw	176 12 2
29 16 8	Shoeing Horses and Repairing Harness	9 17 5
6 6 5	Young Boar . . . . .	... ..
20 5 5	Road Metal and Gravel	25 6 3
11 0 11	Sundries	32 3 9
435 3 10		520 8 10
	XI. PUBLIC AND PAROCHIAL BURDENS.	
13 6 7	County Rates	15 12 3
154 7 6	Property and Income Tax	190 16 5
0 4 4	Land Tax	0 4 4
32 15 0	House Duty	32 15 0
221 1 2	Burgh Rates	209 0 8
134 16 7	Poor and School Rates	138 6 8
5 2 0	Assessed Taxes	5 2 0
0 15 0	Public Water Rate	9 1 8
19 17 3	Heritors' Assessment . . . . .	... ..
582 5 5		600 19 0
1,358 4 10	XII. INTEREST ON DEBT.	1,383 10 6
	XIII. FEU DUTIES AND STIPEND.	
1,211 7 7	Feu Duties	1,214 18 4
25 13 2	Stipend	27 19 0
1,237 0 9		1,242 17 4
61 9 3	XIV. INSURANCE.	62 18 7
	XV. SALARIES AND WAGES.	
2,000 0 0	Physician-Superintendent	2,000 0 0
400 0 0	Three Assistant Physicians	400 0 0
52 10 0	Pathologist	52 10 0
200 0 0	Chaplain	200 0 0
275 0 0	House Steward	300 0 0
105 0 0	Gardener	105 0 0
130 0 0	Storekeeper	130 0 0
650 0 0	Treasurer and Clerk	650 0 0
70 0 0	Auditor	70 0 0
90 0 0	Matron of West House	90 0 0
180 0 0	Matrons of East House and Craig House	249 13 6
5,827 1 1	Attendants' Wages	6,060 5 0
168 15 11	Annuities to Old Attendants	133 14 9
10,148 7 0		10,441 3 3

CONTRAST of RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS—*Continued.*

1891.			PAYMENTS— <i>Continued.</i>	1892.		
£	s.	d.	XVI. MISCELLANEOUS.	£	s.	d.
15	19	3	Advertising	14	19	3
347	13	4	Cab Hires	337	13	10
75	13	5	Law Expenses	107	15	6
150	9	8	Postages, Porters, Telegrams, Bank Exchanges, &c.	147	9	5
67	0	8	Rewards to Patients, Attendants, &c.	50	11	4
10	10	0	Fee to Surveyor . . . . .	...	...	...
10	0	0	National Telephone Company	10	0	0
6	6	0	Fee for Inventory and Valuation of Stock	6	6	0
19	12	10	Engraving and Stamping Cheque Book . . . . .	...	...	...
9	5	0	Expenses incurred in connection with Hawthorn Villa Sewage Drain . . . . .	...	...	...
...	...	...	Audit of Storekeeper's Books for 1st quarter of 1891	72	10	0
...	...	...	Expenses of Patient at Macrihanish	48	19	10
0	10	0	Sundries	3	0	0
713	0	2		799	5	2
			XVII. ACCOUNTS PAID and MONEYS ADVANCED on behalf of individual Patients, against whom the same are charged.			
2,614	16	8	Total	2,807	12	7
286	6	4	Add—Expense of Wines, Spirits, Porter, and Ale chargeable to individual patients, and carried from Branch I.	312	11	11
2,901	3	0		3,120	4	6
			XVIII. SPECIAL EXPENDITURE.			
			1. In connection with the Erection of New Craig House.			
15,657	19	4	(1) Mason and Joiner Work	14,020	0	0
686	0	0	(2) Smith Work	470	0	0
1,510	0	0	(3) Plaster Work	1,860	0	0
420	0	0	(4) Slater Work	410	0	0
1,470	0	0	(5) Plumber Work	1,570	0	0
1,139	3	2	(6) Tanks and Water Supply	415	13	6
...	...	...	(7) Chimney Pieces, Grates, Blinds, &c.	283	17	2
...	...	...	(8) Wood Carving and Oak Finishings	500	0	0
...	...	...	(9) Marble Pavement and Stone Carving	650	0	0
100	0	0	(10) Heating Apparatus	87	19	10
...	...	...	(11) Ironmongery	255	8	10
27	2	6	(12) Lighting	164	3	6
...	...	...	(13) Painting	90	0	0
21	9	0	(14) Furniture	983	13	5
...	...	...	(15) Miscellaneous	28	15	9
176	3	10	(16) Clerk of Works	199	10	0
...	...	...	(17) Inspector's and Surveyor's Fees	272	18	6
27	1	1	(18) Fire Insurance Premiums paid	54	17	11
252	19	4	(19) Interest on Loans Paid	1,123	2	8
21,487	18	3	2. On West House.	23,440	1	1
...	...	...	Cost of Building Fire-proof Walls	507	17	9
588	8	4	XIX. Arrears at 31st December	561	14	10

C NTRAST of TOTAL PROVISIONS, &c., supplied from Store for the
Year 1892 with the previous Year.

1891.	PROVISIONS, &c.	1892.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.
119,702 lbs.	Butcher Meat . . .	121,082 lbs.	1,380 lbs.	...
12,024 ,,	Preserved Meat . . .	12,180 ,,	156 ,,	...
13,897 ,,	Oxheads . . .	18,258 ,,	4,361 ,,	...
7,807 ,,	Ham . . .	7,708 ,,	...	99 lbs.
2,778 doz.	Biscuits . . .	2,778 doz.	...	...
83,557 loaves	Loaves . . .	83,995 loaves	338 loaves	...
97,199 rolls	Rolls . . .	100,968 rolls	3,769 rolls	...
49,449 lbs.	Oatmeal . . .	48,824 lbs.	...	625 lbs.
10,912 ,,	Flour . . .	11,090 ,,	168 lbs.	...
17,378 ,,	Barley . . .	17,476 ,,	108 ,,	...
13,411 ,,	Pease . . .	13,412 ,,	1 ,,	...
6,387 ,,	Whole Rice . . .	6,289 ,,	...	98 lbs.
5,242 ,,	Tea . . .	5,603 ,,	361 lbs.	...
3,939 ,,	Coffee . . .	4,065 ,,	226 ,,	...
40,915 ,,	Raw Sugar . . .	39,814 ,,	...	1,101 lbs.
3,912 ,,	Loaf Sugar . . .	6,362 ,,	2,450 lbs.	...
1,451 ,,	Fresh Butter . . .	1,637 ,,	186 ,,	...
21,782 ,,	Salt Butter . . .	22,284 ,,	502 ,,	...
36,163 gals.	Sweet Milk . . .	37,616 gals.	1,453 gals.	...
11,692 ,,	Skimmed Milk . . .	11,686 ,,	...	6 gals.
18,531 lbs.	Cheese . . .	18,281 lbs.	...	250 lbs.
16,354 doz.	Eggs . . .	17,663 doz.	1,309 doz.	...
20,384 lbs.	Salt . . .	22,261 lbs.	877 lbs.	...
1,602 ,,	Currants . . .	1,658 ,,	56 ,,	...
1,040 ,,	Starch . . .	1,103 ,,	63 ,,	...
22,002 ,,	Soda . . .	21,709 ,,	...	293 lbs.
44,496 ,,	Soap (yellow and soft) . . .	48,700 ,,	4,204 lbs.	...
17,758 gals.	Beer . . .	18,804 gals.	1,046 gals.	...
787 bolls	Potatoes . . .	839 bolls	52 bolls	...

CONTRAST of VALUE of STOCK on hand in Store at 31st December
1892 with the previous Year.

1891.		1892.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.
£ s. d.	Provisions—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1,003 2 9	Groceries and Stimulants (including Baker's Stock)	990 0 10	...	13 1 11
894 14 11	House Furnishings . . .	876 6 9	...	18 8 2
124 1 3	Male Clothing . . .	220 1 10	96 0 7	...
212 18 5	Female do. . .	166 4 8	...	46 13 9
347 1 0	Ironmongery and Tin Goods . . .	289 8 6	...	57 12 6
125 0 0	Amount for Pigs . . .	135 0 0	10 0 0	...
95 0 0	Oats, Barley, Wheat and Straw	120 0 0	25 0 0	...
2,801 18 4	Total for 1892 . . .	2,797 2 7	131 0 7	135 16 4
	Total for 1891 . . .	2,801 18 4		131 0 7
	Decrease . . .	4 15 9		4 15 9

STATE OF DEBT due by the EAST HOUSE of the ROYAL EDINBURGH
ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, as at 31st December 1892.

Amount thereof	£33,050	0	0
<i>Add</i> —Balance due on the foregoing Account	1,982	1	0
	<hr/>		
	£35,032	1	0
<i>Deduct</i> —Debt due by West House	786	13	1
	<hr/>		
	£34,245	7	11
	<hr/>		

STATE OF FINANCES of EAST HOUSE for 1892.

1. Balance of accumulated profits as per last Account	£	408	19	5
2. Surplus ordinary income for 1892		2,652	2	5
3. Profit on Intermediates for 1892		68	4	8
		<hr/>		
		£3,129	6	6
<i>Add</i> —Amount borrowed during 1892, as per Charge hereof	£21,350	0	0	
Do. Balance on the foregoing Account.	£1,982	1	0	
Less Do. at 31st December 1891	1,875	1	11	
	<hr/>	106	19	1
		<hr/>		
		21,456	19	1
		<hr/>		
		£24,586	5	7
<i>Deduct</i> —Expenditure in connection with New Craig House during 1892		23,440	1	1
		<hr/>		
		£1,146	4	6
The above sum of £1,146 4s. 6d. is composed of the following:—				
1. Arrears of Board at close of 1892	£561	14	10	
Less balance of arrears due at 31st December 1884, when indebtedness of West House was fixed by the Court	202	3	5	
	<hr/>	£359	11	5
2. Debt due by West House	786	13	1	
	<hr/>	£1,146	4	6
		<hr/>		

STATE OF DEBT due by the WEST HOUSE of the ROYAL EDINBURGH
ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, as at 31st December 1892.

Amount thereof	£34,950	0	0
<i>Add</i> —Debt due to East House	786	13	1
	<hr/>		
	£35,736	13	1
	<hr/>		

STATE showing the Operation of the SINKING FUND during 1892, and contrasting the amount of the Actual Debt at the close of the Year with the Debt as estimated by Mr James Martin, C.A., in his "Report on the creation of a Sinking Fund."

Estimated Debt.			Actual Debt.		
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
40,139	10	10	36,022	14	6
1,605	11	8			
Amount of Debt at 31st December 1891 . .					
<i>Add</i> —(1.) One Year's Interest to 31st					
December 1892 . . . £1,385			10 6		
(2.) Excess of West House Pay-					
ments over Receipts . . .			962 18 8		
(3.) Surplus Ordinary Income					
effeiring to Intermediates . . .			68 4 8		
(4.) Arrears written off . . .			0 19 10		
			2,415 13 8		
41,745	2	6	38,438	8	2
2,701	15	1	2,701	15	1
<i>Deduct</i> —Eighth Instalment to Sinking Fund					
39,043	7	5	35,736	13	1
Amount of Debt at 31st December 1892 .					

A B S T R A C T

OF THE

TREASURER'S INTROMISSIONS

WITH THE

FUNDS ADMINISTERED BY THE CHARITY COMMITTEE

FOR THE YEAR 1892.

CHARGE.

I. One Year's Interest of £9,250 less Tax and periodical Interest on Treasurer's Account	£373 10 6
II. Donations received—	
Received from the relatives of a lady deceased	£25 0 0
Received from "J. H."	1 1 0
Received from Sir John Don-Wauchope, Bart.. . . .	0 10 0
	<u>26 11 0</u>
Amount of the Charge	<u>£400 1 6</u>

DISCHARGE.

I. Balance of last Account rendered 31st December 1891	£53 9 4
II. Sum paid to Royal Edinburgh Asylum for the Insane in relief of Patients' Boards during the year	222 9 6
III. Balance due by Treasurer at 31st December 1892	124 2 8
	<u>£400 1 6</u>
Amount of Discharge equal to Charge	<u>£400 1 6</u>

STATE OF FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER 1892.

Amount held in Loan by Managers of Royal Edinburgh Asylum	£9,250 0 0
Balance due by Treasurer, as above	124 2 8
	<u>£9,374 2 8</u>

EDINBURGH, *27th April 1893*.—I have examined the foregoing Account and State of Funds, and having compared them with the Vouchers and Instructions, find them to be correctly stated and sufficiently vouched and instructed, the balance due by the Treasurer at 31st December 1892 amounting to £124 2s. 8d.

(Signed) JOHN M. HOWDEN, C.A.

A B S T R A C T

OF THE

TREASURER'S INTROMISSIONS

WITH THE

FUNDS BEQUEATHED BY THE LATE MRS BEVAN

FOR THE YEAR 1892.

CHARGE.

I. Capital Sum received from the Trustees of the late Mrs Bevan, being Balance of Residue of her Estate	£1,131 8 9
II. Income derived from Invested Funds during the year, less periodical interest on Treasurer's account	387 13 7
III. Sum received from Mrs Bevan's Trustees further to account of Surplus Revenue	200 0 0
Amount of the Charge	<u>£1,719 2 4</u>

DISCHARGE.

Capital.

I. Balance of over-invested Capital at close of last Account	£10 5 0
II. Capital Funds re-invested	1,100 0 0
III. Expense of Management	5 13 0
	<u>£1,115 18 0</u>

Revenue.

I. Sum Paid to Royal Edinburgh Asylum for the Insane in relief of Patients' Boards during the year	£547 1 7
II. Expense of Management	20 10 7
III. Balance due by Revenue at close of last Account	17 0 8
	<u>584 12 10</u>
IV. Balance due by Treasurer at 31st December 1892	18 11 6
Amount of the Discharge	<u>£1,719 2 4</u>

STATE OF FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER 1892.

Amount of Invested Funds	£12,500 0 0
Balance due by Treasurer	18 11 6
	<u>£12,518 11 6</u>

EDINBURGH, 27th April 1893.—I have examined the foregoing Account and State of Funds, and having compared them with the Vouchers and Instructions, find them to be correctly stated and sufficiently vouched and instructed, the balance due by the Treasurer at 31st December 1892 amounting to £18 11 6

Whereof belongs to capital £15 10 9

,, revenue 3 0 9

£18 11 6

(Signed) JOHN M. HOWDEN, C.A.

STATEMENT OF WORK

DONE AT

THE ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM

During the Year ending 31st December 1892.

I. TAILORS.

Making	93 jackets, at 6s.	.	.	.	.	£27	18	0
,,	86 vests, at 2s. 6d.	.	.	.	.	10	15	0
,,	418 pairs corduroy trousers, at 2s. 6d.					52	5	0
,,	35 pairs tweed do. at 3s. 6d.	.				6	2	6
,,	3 moleskin do. at 3s. 6d.	.				0	10	6
,,	4 pairs cricket do. at 3s. 6d.	.				0	14	0
,,	1 overcoat					0	9	6
,,	3 bed quilts, at 5s.					0	15	0
,,	3 quilted dresses, at 5s.					0	15	0
,,	1 sailcloth dress, at 5s.					0	5	0
,,	100 pairs drawers, at 1s.					5	0	0
,,	14 flannels, at 1s.					0	14	0
Cutting	535 pairs drawers, at 2d.					4	9	2
,,	525 flannels, at 2d.					4	7	6
Repairs (including carpets making)	. . . . .					114	3	9
							£229	3 11

II. SHOEMAKERS.

Making 86 pairs men's boots, at 5s. 6d.	.	.	£23	13	0
,, 119 ,, women's shoes, at 3s.	.	.	17	17	0
,, 4 ,, locked boots, at 3s. 6d.	.	.	0	14	0
,, 25 ,, braces at 4d.	.	.	0	8	4
,, 14 key belts, at 3d.	.	.	0	3	6
Repairing men and women's boots and shoes	.		46	5	6
			<hr/>		
				89	1 4

III. ENGINEERS AND BLACKSMITHS.

Amount of engineer and blacksmith work for Western Department	£96	4	1
Do. do. for Eastern Department	21	19	1
Do. do. for workshops and garden	16	7	3
			<hr/> 134 10 5
Carry forward,	£452	15	8

Brought forward, £452_15 8

IV. UPHOLSTERERS.

Amount of general upholstery work and repairs for Western Department	£82 16 6	
Do. do. for Eastern Department	34 1 10	
	—————	116 18 4

V. PRINTERS.

Amount of printer work for East and West Departments	121 2 0
--	---------

VI. PLUMBERS, GASFITTERS, AND TINSMITHS.

Plumber, gasfitter, and tinsmith work for Western Department	£103 4 3	
Do. do. for Eastern Department	24 19 1	
Tin goods made for store	8 10 9	
	—————	136 14 1

VII. CARPENTERS.

Amount of general cabinet and joiner work, repairs to fabric and furniture, &c., for Western Department	£150 9 9	
Do. do. for workshops and garden implements	11 13 4	
Do. do. for Eastern Department	71 3 8	
Amount for Coffins	1 11 0	
	—————	234 17 9

VIII. MASONS, GLAZIERS, PLASTERERS, AND SLATERS.

Mason, glazier, plasterer, and slater work in Western Department	£118 18 11	
Do. do. in Eastern Department	40 1 7	
	—————	159 0 6
		—————
		£1,221 8 4
		—————

JAMES C. GRAY, *House Steward.*

Articles Made by Females in Western Department.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
372 Gingham, print, and wincey dresses at 3s 0d	55	16	0	Brought forward,	202	7	0
94 Linen check dresses 2s 6d	11	15	0	16 Knitted jackets at 0s 8d	0	10	8
49 Stuff dresses . . . 5s 6d	13	9	6	64 Shrouds . . . 0s 6d	1	12	0
18 Uniform dresses . . . 5s 0d	4	10	0	48 Table cloths . . . 0s 1d	0	4	0
398 Cotton chemises . . . 0s 4d	6	12	8	68 Counterpanes . . . 0s 1d	0	5	8
64 Do. do. fine 0s 6d	1	12	0	146 Pairs blankets hemd. and marked . . . 0s 4d	2	8	8
294 Bed-gowns . . . 0s 4d	4	18	0	54 Bed covers do. do. . . 0s 4d	0	18	0
28 Long bed-gowns . . . 0s 10d	1	3	4	122 Pairs shoes bound . . . 0s 2d	1	0	4
38 Caps . . . 0s 3d	0	9	6	44 Muslin screens . . . 0s 1d	0	3	8
28 Knitted Caps . . . 0s 4d	0	9	4	6 Knitted petticoats . . . 1s 0d	0	6	0
124 Uniform do. . . . 0s 4d	2	1	4	354 Pairs stockgs. knit. 0s 9d	13	5	6
396 Under flannels . . . 0s 4d	6	12	0	719 Pairs socks do. . . 0s 6d	17	19	6
28 Knitted under slips . . . 0s 6d	0	14	0	254 Pairs stockings refooted . . . 0s 6d	6	7	0
8 Dressing jackets . . . 0s 8d	0	5	4	148 Pairs socks do. . . 0s 4d	2	9	4
38 Flannel petticoats . . . 0s 6d	0	19	0	84 Pillow cases . . . 0s 1d	0	7	0
468 Plaiding do. . . 0s 3d	5	17	0	28 Bolster do. . . . 0s 2d	0	4	8
212 Upper do. . . . 0s 3d	2	13	0	90 Mattresses . . . 1s 0d	4	10	0
34 Pairs drawers . . . 0s 5d	0	14	2	98 Palliasses . . . 1s 0d	4	18	0
489 Striped shirts . . . 0s 8d	16	6	0	38 Straw bags . . . 0s 6d	0	19	0
24 Night do. . . . 0s 10d	1	0	0	38 Blankets quilted . . . 2s 6d	4	15	0
164 Bonnets and hats trimmed . . . 0s 9d	6	3	0	28 Toilet covers . . . 0s 1d	0	2	4
86 Collarettes . . . 0s 3d	1	1	6	24 Table napkins . . . 0s 0½d	0	1	0
394 Men's neck-ties . . . 0s 3d	4	18	6	15 Window blinds . . . 0s 4d	0	5	0
660 Men's flan. jackets and drawers . . . 0s 10d	27	10	0	14 Window curtains . . . 1s 6d	1	1	0
1096 Linen sheets . . . 0s 1d	4	11	4	2 Do. vallances . . . 1s 0d	0	2	0
248 Cotton do. . . . 0s 1d	1	0	8	28 Shoulder capes . . . 1s 0d	1	8	0
948 Pillow slips . . . 0s 1d	3	19	0	9 Chair covers . . . 0s 4d	0	3	0
28 Bolster do. . . . 0s 1d	0	2	4	10 Leather cushions . . . 1s 0d	0	10	0
494 Roller towels . . . 0s 0½d	1	0	7	40 Pudding cloths . . . 0s 0½d	0	1	8
492 Hand do. . . . 0s 0½d	1	0	6	60 Store and tea bags . . . 0s 0½d	0	2	6
199 Men's dowlas aprons 0s 5d	4	2	11	16 Feeding bibs . . . 0s 1d	0	1	4
204 Women's do. . . . 0s 6d	5	2	0	1432 Shawls, flannels, &c., marked . . . 0s 0½d	2	19	8
84 Check aprons . . . 0s 1d	0	7	0	380 Dusters . . . 0s 0¼d	0	7	11
360 Pinafores . . . at 0s 2d	3	0	0				
42 Night dress bags . . . 0s 3d	0	10	6				
					£272	16	5
Carry forward,	£202	7	0				

Articles Repaired by Females in Western Department.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1360 White & regatta shirts at 1d	5	13	4	Brought forward,	94	9	0
1378 Woollen do. . . . 1d	5	14	10	2264 Sheets . . . at 1d	9	8	8
394 Night shirts . . . 1d	1	12	10	1488 Pillow slips . . . 1d	6	4	0
6782 Striped shirts . . . 1d	28	5	2	287 Dowlas aprons . . . 1d	1	3	11
340 Collars and cuffs . . . 1d	1	8	4	180 Table cloths . . . 1d	0	15	0
1920 Pairs woollen drawers 1d	8	0	0	130 Counterpanes . . . 1d	0	10	10
1732 Woollen jackets . . . 1d	7	4	4	168 Bed covers . . . 1d	0	14	0
1396 Chemises . . . 1d	5	16	4	360 Pinafores . . . 1d	1	10	0
1213 Under flannels . . . 1d	5	1	1	120 Check aprons . . . 1d	0	10	0
340 Flannel petticoats . . . 1d	1	8	4	16,464 Pairs socks . . . 0½d	34	6	0
324 Pairs cotton drawers . . . 1d	1	7	0	6,848 Pairs stockings . . . 0½d	14	5	4
2841 Plaiding petticoats . . . 1d	11	16	9	80 Pairs blankets . . . 1d	0	6	8
896 Upper do. . . . 1d	3	14	8	460 Hand and roller towels . . . 0½d	0	19	2
988 Bed-gowns . . . 1d	4	2	4				
764 Gowns 1d	3	3	8				
					£165	2	7
Carry forward,	£94	9	0				

Articles Made by Females in Eastern Department.

18 Shawls.	190 Articles of Clothing for Charity.	16 Chair covers.
24 Chemises.	30 Trimming sewed.	36 Table cloths.
18 Pairs drawers.	35 Netting.	13 Tray do.
6 Coloured petticoats.	80 Crotchet.	98 Table napkins.
12 Flannel do.	40 Towels.	49 Pairs blankets.
90 Pairs worsted stockings.	25 Muslin window blinds.	27 Toilet covers.
257 Aprons.	2 Vallances.	48 Towels.
8 Pairs slippers sewed.	300 Dusters.	76 Quilts.
60 Worsteds work.	8 Sofa covers.	250 Sundries.
80 Knitting.		

Articles Repaired by Females in Eastern Department.

90 Gowns.	2000 Pairs socks.	60 Quilts.
6 Shawls.	320 Flannel shirts.	15 Pairs blankets.
330 Night gowns.	240 Aprons.	210 Pillow slips.
12 Night caps.	20 Pocket handkerchiefs.	50 Towels.
270 Chemises.	130 Slip bodices.	14 Sofa covers.
250 Pairs drawers.	30 Pairs stays.	20 Chair do.
80 Coloured petticoats.	70 Collars.	35 Table cloths.
60 Flannel do.	40 Linen sleeves.	60 Toilet covers.
160 Flannel underdresses.	45 Knitting.	50 Table napkins.
3020 Pairs worsted stockings	30 Crotchet.	260 Sundries.
45 Pairs cotton stockings.	480 Shirts.	

A. E. PETER, *Matron*.

EIGHTIETH ANNUAL REPORT

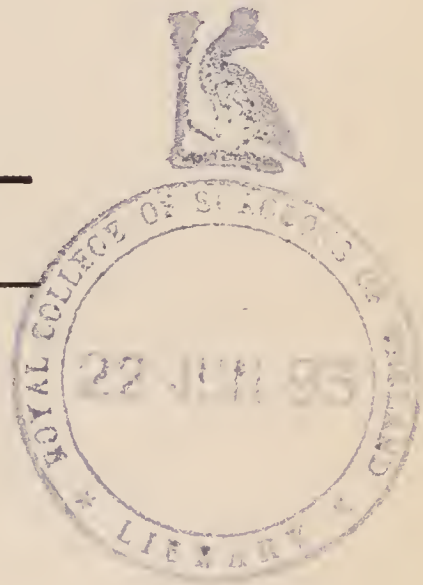
OF THE

ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM

FOR

THE INSANE.

1892.



MORNINGSIDE:
PRINTED AT THE ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM.

WEST HOUSE.

* LOWEST RATE£28 10s. a Year (Exclusive of Clothing).

* INTERMEDIATE DEPARTMENT...£42

EAST HOSI.

£84 a Year.

£105

£150

£200

£250

£300

£350

CRAIG HOUSE AND SOUTH CRAIG.

From £150 to £1000 a Year.

* A Presentation from one of the Original Subscribers to the Funds of the Corporation reduces each of these rates by £5; and in special circumstances, when a Patient has been in a respectable position, but has neither sufficient means to pay a suitable Board, nor friends in a position to assist him, the Managers may grant an abatement of Board, paying the difference out of Funds placed at their disposal for the relief of necessitous cases, and supported by public subscription. Application may be made to the Treasurer.

+ A Mansion-House and Villa in their own grounds of 62 acres, in which is included the Summit of Easter Craiglockhart Hill, with access by South Morningside Drive.

8. Dr Clouston can often send Trained Attendants for the cure of Patients in their own homes, *for short periods*, at fixed charges by the Institution.

9. The Board is payable Quarterly in advance. The Treasurer (Mr D. Scott Moncrieff, W.S., 17 Duke Street) sends out the Accounts. No part of *First Quarter's* Board will be returned, in the event of the death, recovery, or removal of the Patient; after the First Quarter, if the Patient is removed, each full Month's Board will be returned by application to the Treasurer. If there is anything special in the circumstances of the Patient, the Managers (by application to the Treasurer) may order any portion of the Board for the unexpired time to be returned.

10. Private Patients must be provided with suitable Clothing, sufficient for "wash and wear." Some Patients of destructive and uncleanly habits need a large supply of Clothing.

11. Patients in the East House, Craig House, South Craig, or Myreside Cottage (Higher Class Departments) may be visited any day, except on Sundays, at suitable hours. Patients in the West House may be visited on Wednesdays between 10 A.M. and 2 P.M., and on alternate Saturdays between 4.30 and 5.30 P.M. by special permission of Dr Clouston.

12. Voluntary Patients can be admitted to all departments, as provided for by law (29 and 30 Vict., Cap. 51, Sect. xv.), by application to Dr Clouston.

13. Before a Patient is sent to the Institution, it is requested that Dr Clouston be communicated with.

14. A Fortnight's Notice must be given to Dr Clouston before the removal of a Patient; but in special circumstances this may be dispensed with by him.

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ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

Patroness—The Queen.

OFFICE-BEARERS FOR 1893.

GOVERNOR.

THE DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH AND QUEENSBERRY.

DEPUTY-GOVERNORS.

THE EARL OF STAIR.
THE EARL OF ROSEBURY.
SIR JOHN DON-WAUCHOPE, Bart.

JOHN COWAN, Esq.
SIR DOUGLAS MACLAGAN.

EXTRAORDINARY MANAGERS.

Lord Provost of the City of Edinburgh.
Lord President of the Court of Session.
Lord Justice-Clerk of the Court of Justiciary.
Lord Advocate of Scotland.
Solicitor-General of Scotland.
Dean of the Faculty of Advocates.
Deputy-Keeper of Her Majesty's Signet.
Members of Parliament for the City.
Member of Parliament for the County.

Sheriff of the Lothians and Peebles.
Principal of the University of Edinburgh.
President of the Royal College of Physicians.
President of the Royal College of Surgeons.
Senior Minister of Edinburgh.
Master of the Merchant Company.
Preses of the Society of Solicitors.
Dean of Guild of the City.
Deacon Convener of the Trades.

ORDINARY MANAGERS.

The Lord Provost (*ex-off.*)
Professor John Rankine.
James Lewis, Esq.
James Howden, Esq., C.A.
David Todd Lees, Esq., S.S.C.
John Ritchie Findlay, Esq.
Alexr. Duncan Campbell, Esq.
John Pringle, Esq., M.D.

Colonel Alexr. Forbes Mackay.
John Boyd, Esq.
Wm. Allan Carter, Esq., C.E.
John M. M'Candlish, Esq.
Francis Cadell, Esq., M.B.,
F.R.C.S.E.
D. J. Brakenridge, Esq., M.D.
William Finlay, Esq.

Chairman of the Board of Ordinary Managers—PROFESSOR RANKINE.

MEDICAL BOARD.

President of the Royal College of Physicians—
President of the Royal College of Surgeons—
Sir Douglas Maclagan—Dr G. W. Balfour—Dr P. Heron Watson.

David Scott Moncrieff, W.S., *Clerk and Treasurer.*

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.



PHYSICIAN-SUPERINTENDENT.

T. S. CLOUSTON, M.D., F.R.C.P.E.

ASSISTANT PHYSICIANS.

FRANK ASHBY ELKINS, M.B., C.M.

GEORGE R. WILSON, M.B., C.M.

JAMES MIDDLEMASS, M.A., M.B., C.M., B. Sc.

PATHOLOGIST.

W. F. ROBERTSON, M.B., C.M.

CHAPLAIN.

THE REV. THOMAS DOWNIE, F.R.S.G.S.

HOUSE STEWARD.

MR JAMES C. GRAY.

MATRONS.

MISS PETER.

MRS MACDOUGALL.

MISS E. MARY PETER.

MISS ELKINS.

Resident Clinical Clerks during the Year.

L. C. BRUCE, M.B.

J. J. KINDRED, M.D.

B. PIERCE, M.D.

C. H. BOND, M.B.

J. H. JOHNSTON, M.B.



STANDING COMMITTEES.

VISITING COMMITTEE.

Professor Rankine.

Mr Lewis.

Mr Howden.

Mr Boyd.

Dr Brakenridge.

Professor Rankine, *Convener*.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Mr Lewis.

Mr Lees.

Mr Campbell.

Mr M'Candlish.

Mr W. Finlay.

Mr Lees, *Convener*.

BUILDING COMMITTEE.

Mr J. R. Findlay.

Dr Pringle.

Col. Mackay.

Mr Carter.

Dr Cadell.

Mr Campbell.

Mr Carter, *Convener*.

CHARITY COMMITTEE AND BEVAN FUND COMMITTEE.

Mr Lees.

Col. Mackay.

Mr M'Candlish.

Mr W. Finlay.

Mr M'Candlish, *Convener*.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

ORDINARY MANAGERS

OF THE

ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER 1892.

Presented to the Statutory Meeting of the Corporation, held within the City Chambers, Edinburgh, on Monday, 27th February 1893.

During the year 1892 the daily average number of persons under treatment in all departments of the institution was 834, being an increase of 4 over the number in the year preceding, distributed as follows:—

	1891.	1892.	Increase.	Decrease.
1. Patients in East House, Craig				
House, and Myreside, .	141	146	5	0
2. Intermediate Patients — West				
House,	134	141	7	0
3. Private Patients in West House				
at lowest rate of Board, .	78	54	0	24
4. Patients whose Boards are paid				
by the Parochial Authorities, 477	477	493	16	0
	830	834	28	24

The Accounts of the Treasurer are herewith submitted:—

The Charge amounting to	L.66,951 14 10
The Discharge to	68,933 15 10

And the Balance against the Corporation to	L.1,982 1 0
--	-------------

The Ordinary Revenue for the year from all departments of the institution was L.45,014 6 4

The Ordinary Expenditure, including instalment towards liquidation of debt on the West House, according to Scheme sanctioned by Court, was 42,817 4 10

And the Surplus Revenue L.2,197 1 6

Whereof there was derived from the East House . . . L.2,652 2 5

Whilst on the West House there was a deficit of . . . 455 0 11

2,197 1 6

The surplus from the East House and Craig House shows a considerable falling off from what it has annually amounted to for some time, the result to a great degree of the opening of South Craig for the reception of patients, with a full staff of servants and attendants, while some months elapsed before there was a sufficient number of inmates to meet the necessary charges.

The cost per head of maintenance of intermediate patients during the year was L.41, 9s. 3d., being 10s. 9d. less than the mean rate of board charged for them (L.42), upon which it is not proposed to make any change.

From the Accounts it appears that the pauper patients and private patients at the lowest rate of board have cost the institution 18s. 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. more per head than the mean rate of board, L.31, charged for them, involving a loss during the year of L.455, 0s. 11d., as above stated. This deficit would justify the Managers in raising the rate of board charged for pauper patients from L.31 to L.32. In the prospect, however, of lower prices and reduced expenditure, the Managers do not in the meantime propose advancing the rate of board.

During the past year there has been expended on building operations at Craig House, and in furnishing South Craig Villa, the sum of L.23,440, 1s. 1d., making the total amount expended

at Craig House up to 31st December 1892,	L.64,148	5	3
Whereof there was derived from accumula-			
tions of surplus revenue, L.29,902	17	4	
And borrowed,	34,245	7	11
	<hr/>		
		64,148	5 3

The Managers were able last year to report the completion of South Craig Villa, and its being occupied by patients. This house is intended for the accommodation of 15 patients at high rates of board, and is not yet fully occupied, which, as already pointed out, has resulted in a considerable diminution of the surplus revenue for the year. The Managers trust that during the current year this villa will not only pay its expenses, but add to the surplus revenue.

The Managers have to report that the building operations on New Craig House and the other villas have been steadily progressing during the year, and it is expected that another villa will shortly be ready for occupation.

The Managers have recently had under consideration the question of lighting New Craig House, and after making inquiry as to the means adopted for illumination in other public institutions, and giving the matter their mature deliberation, they have arrived at the conclusion that the electric light is the one most suitable for Asylum purposes, for although the cost considerably exceeds that of gas, the light is more cheerful for the patients, the injury done to the premises by smoke is minimised, and, what is of still greater consequence, there is less risk of fire. Under the advice of Mr W. A. Bryson, Electrician, they have authorised the acceptance of a tender to supply and fit up the whole necessary apparatus for L.5389.

The Managers have nothing of an exceptional kind to report in regard to the internal administration of the Asylum during the past year. Under the indefatigable supervision of Dr Clouston, their valued Physician-Superintendent, the business of the institution has been carried on in every respect to their satisfaction. The Asylum was officially inspected on 19th, 21st, 22d, and 23d March by Sir Arthur Mitchell, who thus records his impressions :—

“ The Hospital continues to deserve the very favourable things “ which have been said regarding it in many previous entries. It

“ never produced a more pleasant impression. The patients in it
 “ not only receive very skilful and painstaking medical treatment,
 “ but they are nursed with great kindness, and with a large
 “ knowledge of how their comfort can be best secured.

“ Great progress has been made with the new buildings at
 “ Craig House, and the nearer they reach completion the stronger
 “ is the belief that they will realise the hopes expressed regarding
 “ them in former entries. One of the detached villas, which is
 “ called South Craig Villa, is finished and occupied. Externally
 “ it is a handsome structure, and all the internal arrangements
 “ are very satisfactory. It is elegantly furnished, and in all re-
 “ spects a most desirable residence for high-class patients.”

The Asylum was again inspected on 30th and 31st May and 1st
 and 2d June 1892 by Dr Sibbald, who reports :—“ The patients
 “ in all parts of the institution bore evidence of being judiciously
 “ and kindly cared for. The completeness of the knowledge
 “ which Dr Clouston and his staff have of the nature of each
 “ patient’s case attracted, as it always does, very favourable
 “ notice, and there was frequent opportunity during the visit of
 “ appreciating the interest which is taken in every case, both from
 “ the purely medical and from the benevolent point of view. No
 “ complaint of ill-treatment was made by any one.

“ The general administration of the institution continues to be
 “ remarkably able and successful. All parts of the Asylum were
 “ found in excellent order.”

The Managers regret to have to record the loss sustained by
 the institution last year through the death of Mr James Crichton,
 whose place, as well as the places of Sir Douglas MacLagan and
 Mr Beilby, the two retiring Managers, it is now for the Corpora-
 tion to fill up.

The Managers beg herewith to submit the accounts of the
 Charity Fund and of the Bevan Fund, with the Report of the
 Charity Committee. It will be observed with satisfaction that
 the Managers have obtained from the Trustees of Mrs Elizabeth
 Bevan payment of the balance of the residue of that lady’s estate,
 amounting to L.1131, 8s. 9d., making the total amount of her
 munificent bequest to the institution L.12,831, 8s. 9d.

DOUGLAS MACLAGAN, *Chairman.*

R E P O R T

OF THE

CHARITY COMMITTEE OF MANAGERS

OF THE

ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER 1892.

The Account of the Treasurer's Intromissions with the Charity Fund is herewith submitted :—

The Charge amounting to	L.400 1 6
The Discharge to	275 18 10

And the Balance due by Treasurer to	L.124 2 8
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The Fund, after including the above Balance, amounts to	L.9,374 2 8
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For year ending 31 st December 1891 the Fund amounted to	9,196 10 8
---	------------

Showing an Increase of	L.177 12 0
----------------------------------	------------

The Ordinary Income on invested moneys during the year was	L.375 7 6
--	-----------

And the Ordinary Expenditure was	222 9 6
--	---------

Showing an excess of Income over Expenditure of	L.152 18 0
---	------------

There was a balance against the Fund at the commencement of the year, caused by the expenditure during previous years having exceeded the income, which has now been liquidated, and an addition has at the same time been made to the capital as above.

The number of patients relieved during the year was 26, and the number on the roll at the close of the year was 23.

Along with the Account of the Charity Committee, the Committee beg leave to submit the Account of the Treasurer's Intromissions with the Bevan Trust Fund. From this Account it will be seen that the Managers have now received payment of the balance of the residue of Mrs Bevan's estate, amounting to L.1,131, 8s. 9d., the whole of which the Trustees considered it proper to treat as capital, although part of it consisted of revenue which had accumulated in the hands of Mrs Bevan's Executors. The revenue for the year amounted to L.596, 16s. 8d., while the sum of L.547, 1s. 7d. was spent in supplementing the boards of 40 patients.

The Funds now belonging to this Trust, including a balance of L.18, 11s. 6d. due by the Treasurer, amounts to L.12,518, 11s. 6d., and the number of patients on the roll at the close of the year was 35.

PHYSICIAN-SUPERINTENDENT'S ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1892.



I have the honour to submit the following Report of the Royal Edinburgh Asylum for the year 1892.

In the beginning of the year the number of patients was 819 (including 4 on probation), and on the 31st of December it was 854 (including 7 on probation). General Statistics.

The admissions were 433, of whom 214 were men, and 219 women.

The total number of patients under treatment was therefore 1252.

The discharges were 306, of whom 159 were men, and 147 women.

The number of cases who died was 92, of whom 51 were men, and 41 women.

The average number of patients resident during the year was 833, of whom 409 were men, and 424 women.

ADMISSIONS.

The number of admissions (433) this year greatly exceeds that of any previous year. Last year's number of 370 was our "record" up to that time. This year's increase of 63 over last year, and of 80, or 20 per cent. over the average number of admissions for the five years previous to this, will be a very important fact for us, and possibly also for the community, if it is to be kept up. An explanation of it is very desirable. The private patients admitted were 103 in number, and the rate-paid 330. This is 6 Never so many admissions.

Can it be explained?

No great silting up of incurables.

45 per cent. out of Asylums, 55 per cent. in.

We are a true Hospital for the curable

Active movement of the population.

What this implies.

Were once worse off.

Does the world get more insane?

33 per cent. up here.

cases, or 26 per cent. over the average numbers admitted in each of the past five years. Ten of them, however, were from Orkney parishes that had been sending their patients to the Montrose Asylum for the past ten years. At the end of the year, however, our number of resident rate-paid patients was only 29 more than it had been at the end of 1891. There was little tendency, therefore, to the accumulation of chronic cases in our wards. This result was largely due to an active system of boarding-out in private families in the country, under due precautions and supervision, those who, though not quite recovered, had become harmless and manageable. The Edinburgh parishes have now 299 cases boarded out, and 97 in the lunatic wards of the poorhouses, 396 being thus provided for out of the Asylum, while they have only 486 patients in the Asylum, thus showing that we are really the hospital for the treatment of the curable, and those needing special care, and not a mere receptacle for many incurable cases. Those facts show a very active "movement of the population" with us. Very few institutions have a number of yearly admissions more than half the resident population. This means much anxiety, much nursing, and much expense, for it is the recent cases that require all these. It is a matter of satisfaction that, though we had so many patients chargeable to the Edinburgh and Leith parishes and Orkney at the end of the year, we had a still larger number before the boarding-out system was fully carried out by the Edinburgh inspectors. I am quite satisfied that we can for some time provide for the care and treatment of the recent cases sent to us by our district, if we can get the more quiet and manageable of the incurable taken off our hands. Our nursing staff is large, and our Hospital arrangements fairly able to cope with the recent cases, the sick, and the weak.

The question of whether insanity is on the increase is always cropping up, and there is a common belief that this is so. To look at the mere numbers of the yearly Lunacy Blue Books they would seem to point strongly in that direction. The number of insane persons chargeable to the rates of Edinburgh and Leith has risen from 662 to 882, an increase of 200, in the past ten years. They are, in fact, 33·2 per cent. up. The general population of the two cities increased by 37,107 between 1881 and

1891, or by only 12·6 per cent. Our average annual production of new cases, however, has not risen in nearly the same proportion as this accumulation of old cases. Taking the proportion of the rate-supported insane to the population, we stand now at one unsound to 381 sound men, while ten years ago we had only one to 414. This is an excess of 7·8 per cent. on the proportion of insane to sane. Taking Scotland generally there is now one rate-paid insane person to every 392 of the population, while ten years ago the proportion was one to 435. This shows an increase in the proportion of insane to sane of 11 per cent., so that we seem a little less on the down grade in Edinburgh and Leith than over Scotland generally. Comparing ourselves with England, we find the rate-paid insane to be one to every 335 of the population now, and one to every 347 ten years ago. We have therefore the advantage of England in the total numbers, but her proportion of increase to the population has only been 3·3 per cent. in the ten years against Scotland's 11 per cent. It must be kept in mind, however, that England had passed a Lunacy Act, built Asylums in every county, and gathered the insane into them twelve years before Scotland had done so. She has a greater proportion of lunatics, but they are not increasing so fast as with us.

Every 281st man
a lunatic.

Compare us with
Scotland.

Compare us with
England.

England's in-
crease very slow.

England had the
start of us in
registering and
tabulating her
insane.

Looking across to Ireland, she has now the very large proportion of one lunatic to every 280 of the population, while ten years ago she had only one to every 371. This shows an increase in the proportion of the insane to the sane of 32·5 per cent. in ten years. No wonder the Irish Inspectors of Lunacy in their last Blue Book say—"We are driven by the facts before us to conclude that the "large increase of lunacy has been absolute as well as relative." "The rapid increase of insanity in the country in the face of a "diminishing population ought therefore to engage the attention "of all who take an interest in the social and material progress of "Ireland, in order to ascertain how far such increase can be stayed "by any means within the power of the State." If it is any comfort to our fellow-countrymen across the Channel to have company in misfortune, we have one Scotch county where the number of the insane is in still larger proportion to the population than with them. That is in Argyll, where there is one insane person to every 200 of the population; but the increase of that proportion

How does Ire-
land stand?

She beats Britain
in numbers, and
greatly in yearly
increase to popu-
lation.

The Irish official
conclusion.

Why don't the
Government
stop it?

Argyll more in-
sane than Ire-
land.

in the last ten years has only been half in Argyll what it has been in Ireland. I think the natural explanation in both cases is a diminishing population, through the emigration of many of the most energetic and healthy—the poor and the old and the lazy, all the insane, and an undue proportion of those lacking in intellectual and physical energy being left. If the breed is to be kept up by these, it means further degeneration in the future. Here in Edinburgh our conditions are happily reversed. The population increases steadily, and the increase largely consists of strong and fairly well-off people, a large proportion of whom have succeeded in life.

A population that decreases makes lunacy increase.

What will come of it?

Mr Corbet vigorously pessimistic.

Mr W. J. Corbet in an exceedingly vigorous article in the *Fortnightly Review* for January 1893 argues for an enormous absolute increase of insanity in the last thirty years, founding on the Blue Book statistics of which the English and Scotch Commissioners have hitherto been inclined to give many explanations other than the increased occurrence of the disease in the community. I do not think any one has said that some small part of the increase in the numbers of the registered insane may not be due to the conditions of modern life, especially of city life. What has been said is that all the increase, or even the greater part of it, cannot be so explained, and that it would be an incorrect conclusion that the official figures represent and prove a liability to insanity in the community equal to the increase in the registered numbers of the insane. Mr Corbet knows the figures, and can deal with them vividly. We physicians to Asylums know each individual case and its history, and we know to some extent the cases of mental disease in the community that never reach Asylums, and never therefore count in the Blue Book statistics. We know that the area of disease counted as insanity is steadily increasing. We observe that the senile, the paralysed, and the slightly imbecile are now sent to us in large numbers that were not sent to us twenty years ago. We are being used as most convenient and accessible hospitals for brain decay and diseases most difficult to treat at home, because of their mental complications. Considering that when sent to us they are paid for and nursed—well nursed now—at the public expense, does it stand to reason that a working-class family, hard pressed by a noisy, restless, and

Mr Corbet's and our sources of information different.

More cases now counted insane.

most troublesome dotard or paralytic can resist trying to get such a person into a good Asylum, where he will be well cared for without cost to his relatives? Typical insanity is not the only disease in which the mental powers become affected. There is a crucial test of the question, which Mr Corbet does not apply. Taking the insane who are well off, and of course paid for out of their own or their relatives' money—have they increased in number in proportion to the population? If there has been a general increase of insanity, the rich as well as the poor will certainly have been affected by it. In England the private patients have not increased in proportion to the population at all in the past fourteen years, and very little indeed in the last thirty-four years, though the proportion of well off people has enormously increased in this country in that time. In Scotland the number of the self-supporting insane lunatics stands in almost the same ratio to the population that they did in 1876. If insanity as a disease is increasing, why should its increase be confined to those who get treated at the public expense? In my opinion this one fact should make us look out for other causes of the great increase of the pauper insane, than a greater liability to insanity on the part of the community. Were the present popular dread of Asylums and the misconceptions about them removed, so that people looked on them as they do on the Royal Infirmary, I believe the apparent number of the insane would still further and faster increase. There are still plenty of people mentally affected in the world who are not in Asylums.

An irresistible temptation. And a true philanthropy.

A crucial test of Mr Corbet's position.

Have rich lunatics increased?

No.

Insanity not increasing.

The daft folk not all in Morning-side yet.

Looking to our own statistics of the year, the increase in numbers does not appear to be explained fully by the special prevalence of any one cause or form of mental malady. Ninety-three cases, or 21 per cent. of the whole were said to be due to drinking, but then we had 26 per cent. of our admissions alcoholic last year. Sixteen and a half per cent. had been our annual proportion during the previous fifteen years. Influenza alone, that latter-day plague, stands out unprecedentedly among the assigned causes of the malady. It was put down as having caused 24 cases against 10 the previous year. That subtle malady undoubtedly leaves seeds of weakness in the brain, as it does in every other organ of the body, that in a few cases develop into mental disease.

No forms of insanity specially prevalent.

Another drunken year.

Influenza insanity.

G. P. increasing.

Of the special forms of the malady General Paralysis has been very unduly and steadily increasing these five years past. We had 36 cases this year and 150 cases in the last five years. This amounts to $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of all the admissions during the quinquennial, as compared with $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in the five years 1881-85. But then our percentage in 1873-77 was 7.3. There certainly seems a relationship between this terrible brain disease and city life, high wages, alcohol, and riotous living. The seeds of it are laid while those conditions prevail, and the fruit often appears within a few years thereafter, when times are bad and wages lower. This form of brain disease is admitted by all physicians to have increased in the past 30 years. It is the most terrible of all the modern diseases of modern life.

G. P. prevails in cities.

A disease of modern life.

"Insanity" a complex series of Diseases.

The three "Insanities."

The Popular insanity not "mad," yet needs an Asylum.

The Legal Insanity.

The Medical Insanity.

One of the great difficulties of our being able to explain satisfactorily any apparent increase or decrease of insanity is the nature of the diseases which we call by that name. Insanity cannot be defined, and it cannot be rightly classified. There are at least three "Insanities." One is the popular conception, and only includes the delirious, the raving, and the dangerous. Plenty of the relatives of my patients say to me, "It was thought best to put him under your care, but he's not mad." The popular idea recognises a large margin of morbid mental change that needs care and treatment, which is in fact mental disease in a sort of way, but is not "madness." The second conception of insanity is the legal one, which is founded entirely on a series of statutes and judicial dicta. That man only is a lunatic to the lawyer who is irresponsible for his actions or who cannot manage his business. The third insanity is the medical conception of it, which now-a-days is founded entirely on the proof that exists of brain disorder or disease affecting the brain's mental functions. All three conceptions of insanity have changed and are changing in the direction of being more inclusive. A larger number of humanity by far would now be put down as insane by the public, by lawyers, and by doctors, than would have been the case thirty years ago, when my own professional experience of the subject began. In many respects the terms we use to denote the disease, "madness," "lunacy," and "insanity" are unfortunate. They are certainly unscientific because they do not express the facts clearly. Yet we

Bad names.

cannot do without them : they have become part of our common speech and literature. The aim which the medical profession earnestly and constantly strives after is to prove by definite scientific tests such physical disease in the structure or functions of that portion of the brain which is the vehicle of mind as would explain the phenomena. That cannot as yet be fully done, but our knowledge is fast increasing in this direction. When the marvellous physiological discoveries now going on, as to the mode in which the blood and the animal tissues are built up, in which some cells in the blood literally devour and digest other cells, in which tissues are built up, do their work, and then are broken down, their material being all the time in constant flux and change, and in which independent living organisms enter the blood and the tissues and multiply there—when such investigations are still further advanced, and applied to the brain and its working, that being by far the most difficult part of physiology, we may fairly expect much new light on what mental disease really is. Another branch of scientific inquiry now assiduously pursued in Germany, America, and to some extent in this country, that of experimental physiological psychology, will also help us to attain the ends of accuracy and truth in regard to this disease. This latest branch of science may be shortly described as an attempt accurately to measure every human sensation, to measure the time and all the other relationships when a bodily act is followed by a mental act, or *vice versa*, and to measure and accurately test the relationships and associations of different mental acts—all this being done on the same principles as a physicist studies every form of matter and energy. Even the initial results in this department, when applied in the case of those mentally affected show that sensation and reaction, speech and motion, are measurably affected in most kinds of insanity.

It is unphilosophical and misleading to look on mental disease by itself. It is merely one of the very many conditions of departure of the human organism from an ideal of health and strength. One man has not the innate brain power to enable the organs and tissues of his body to develop symmetrically, and so he grows up stunted, ugly, or deformed. Another has not the power to resist disease germs, and so he is killed off or weakened early in life.

The Scientific
Insanity of the
future.

Omens of the
future.

Phagocytes.

Bacteria.

Experimental
Physiological
Psychology.

Insanity only
one of the de-
partures from
the human ideal

Various dangers
of different brain
weaknesses.

Another fails in that constant evolution of brain power that gives mental and bodily energy, and so he is useless, poor, lazy, and dependent, and gets into the poorhouse or on the tramp. Another fails in control and ethical development, and is bad by the "tyranny of his organisation." Another seems to suffer from reversion to conditions of remote ancestry, that unfit him for modern civilised life, and finds no niche in our social edifice that he can fit except an Asylum. Another fails in his resistive power in the higher and mental regions of the brain, and succumbs to misfortune, excitement, or whisky, and through them becomes insane. He may be strong emotionally and even intellectually, but his balance is not good. His innate brain stability cannot resist forces within him or without him that make for mental cataclysms. His emotional forces are disruptive of his sanity.

Danger of feeling too keenly.

To feel too keenly may be a most dangerous gift of nature if there is not a basis of general brain stability behind it.

A great medical discovery.

In a limited sphere medicine has during the past two years made a discovery, which will have the undoubted effect of preventing one form of mental disease in the future. The disease called *Myxœdema* was only discovered about twenty years ago.

Myxœdematous insanity.

It is primarily a bodily disease, but after it has existed for a time, certain mental defects and changes show themselves in nearly all cases. In a few of them the mental disturbances are so marked, that the patients come within the category of insanity, and are sent to Asylums. Two such were sent to us this year. The next

Its cause.

step in regard to this disease was the discovery that it depended on the atrophy of a certain gland (the thyroid) in the neck. Then the bold experiment was tried by a great London surgeon of taking a portion of this gland from an animal just killed, and transplanting it under the skin of one of those unfortunate patients. Most wonderful and encouraging results followed this.

Horsley's experiment.

The next step in advance was injecting small quantities of the juice of sheep's glands under the skin of those patients. Still better results followed this. In fact persons who had been afflicted by this terrible disease for from ten to twenty years were completely cured by this means. Dr Macpherson, a recent member of our staff, now at Larbert Asylum, was the first to try this treatment in a case where *Myxœdema* had gone on and caused in-

The cure.

sanity, with the happy result of curing the patient. The next step was to administer the gland or its juice by the mouth. This safe and easy mode of treatment is now being universally used in all the cases of the disease, which will soon become a thing of the past, for it will in future always be treated and cured in its early stages. The mental symptoms and the insanity will never develop at all, and "Myxædematous Insanity," I trust, will never again appear in our tables. Our two cases who came in towards the end of the year are both improving and will soon be well.

Such a triumph of medical science over disease gives new heart and hope to every medical man. It is especially encouraging to the mental physician, for much of his work is depressing, and many of his cases hopeless from the beginning. It is an absolute proof that one of the lines of treatment of late years, that of treating the mental defects by putting to rights the bodily health is a sound path. It inspires to future work in the same direction, and opens up endless suggestions for the cure or alleviation of the terrible disease one has to treat. It clearly proves what was well enough known before, that when the blood is greatly altered in quality, the brain and mind will certainly suffer, that when the general nutrition of the body is greatly impaired, the nutrition of the brain and the performance of its mental function will also suffer. The old axiom, *mens sana in corpore sano*, is confirmed by this newest triumph of medical science.

There can be no doubt whatever as to the enormous influence for good which is frequently exercised on a patient mentally affected by removal from home, by new surroundings, by the compulsion of discipline and an orderly life, by enforced employment, and by the knowledge that there is no use resisting the authority under which all these things are done. The mixture of perverted or depressed feeling, of paralysed volition, of disturbed reasoning, and of changed organic instincts, which so often are the initiatory symptoms of a "mental attack," are often strangely benefited by the patient's being brought under the will and power of another, or by being subjected to the rule of life of an institution. To have one's dwelling-place and company, one's work and amusements, one's food and drink, one's going to bed and uprising, one's exercise and one's religion, all provided in regulated amount, with no

Such a Scientific
Triumph stimulates
to others.

Good effects of
removal from
home.

Submission
calming to the
nervos.

choice of refusal, strange as it may seem, will often in certain morbid states of the brain act in a wondrously calming way, just as the submitting oneself unresistingly to natural law and inevitable fate will often calm and quiet a perturbed spirit. If we could train ourselves and our nurses to act in a wholly impassive but resistless way in dealing with certain patients just as the laws of nature act, we should apply the right conditioning to restore mental health and to quiet irritability. There are other cases again where the exactly opposite course has to be pursued. This is one of the reasons why right classification and a careful individual study of our patients is so essential for their cure.

Grandchildren
of old patients
come in.

Insanity appears
at earlier ages in
each succeeding
generation here-
ditarily predis-
posed.

To one who, like myself, remembers the Asylum and its patients thirty years ago, when I was an Assistant-Physician, it is pathetic to have the grandchildren of old patients sometimes come in. Three such cases were sent to us this year. Commonly this law obtains that in each succeeding generation with strong heredity the disease appears at an earlier age than in the preceding. One of the fated grandchildren came in at the age of 10. His grandmother had not become affected till she was 45.

Sane "Prince
Cristo" becomes
insane "King
of Men."

We employ jugglers and all sorts of other wandering entertainers to amuse our patients in the evenings. One poor man, a harmless cheerful creature, who, calling himself "Prince Cristo," every year gave us a night's fun, was this year sent here as a patient. His assumed dignity of Prince had grown real to him, and had increased until he had reached the Kingship. The harmless imposition he had practised on others had at last conquered himself, and become an insane delusion. No doubt this is merely an exaggerated example of what is common enough in human nature. A man at first pretends to a merit, which he soon gets firmly to believe he possesses. Day dreaming, adulation, or undue deference soon makes a fool believe himself a Solomon. Mental disease often in this as in other ways lays bare the framework on which human nature is constructed.

Proportion of
mental and
moral causes.

Out of the 433 patients admitted the causes of the disease in 131 were assigned to mental and moral disturbances, as opposed to physical agencies such as alcohol. Domestic trouble, adverse circumstances, worry, shock, quarrels, overwork, and religious excitement were the chief of such operative mental and moral

causes of the insanity. Each of those 131 cases was itself a tragedy from a human point of view. But we must look behind the apparent cause in most such cases to get a full explanation of the result. It was not in most of them the intensity of the misfortune, but the quality of the brain that had to bear it, that explained the mental breakdown. Many thousands of people in the city had the same or greater mental shocks and anxieties, and bore them without breaking down. As life exists, such are, alas ! inevitable to most men and women, but only the unstable, the over-sensitive, or the hereditarily weak succumb mentally. One source of immense noise among the community ranks very small in our table of causes of insanity. That was the political excitement of the general election, which only sent us 2 patients, and they had never been very strong-minded people at best. There must be something essentially shallow and factitious in political excitement. It does not really seem to rouse to any depth the emotional nature of man. It must resemble a stage play in its effects. The very deluge of speeches and leading articles might have upset more than two weak-minded people last summer, one would have imagined.

Not the outward "cause," but the inward weakness.

Small effect of General Election.

Shallowness of political excitement.

DISCHARGES.

The number discharged recovered (163) has never been exceeded except on two former years. The percentage of recoveries was 37·6, and this is within 3 of our average rate of 40·6. More than half the cases that recovered got well within three months. If the idiots, the epileptics, the cases of incurable organic brain disease, and the demented cases returned from the poorhouse wards or from boarding-out are deducted from the admissions, the percentage of recoveries was over 50.

Recoveries numerous.

Take off incurables, and percentage 50.

DEATHS.

The death-rate, like that of 1891, was high, being 11 per cent. on the average numbers resident, and 7·3 per cent. on the total number under treatment, our average percentages for the last 29 years having been 9·5 and 6·7 respectively. No single case stands out prominently except General Paralysis and organic brain diseases, which accounted for 65, this amounting to 72 per cent. of

Death-rate high.

72 per cent. of deaths from organic brain disease.

A Suicide.

the whole. Unfortunately, a woman whom I thought to be convalescent, committed suicide at home. There are certain cases where the suicidal impulse is concealed, or is liable to return suddenly after its disappearance, so that its prevention is practically impossible. Consumption was not unduly common as a cause of death in 1892, though I had expected it to be so as one result of our two influenza epidemics. Two of the cases that died were examples of that interesting developmental variety of General Paralysis coming on at puberty, to which I directed attention two years ago. The real nature of the disease was fully confirmed by the results of Dr Middlemass's pathological investigations. It tends to alter one's conceptions of the nature and causation of this disease to find it occurring, however rarely, at such early ages.

Developmental
G. P.

GENERAL HISTORY OF THE INSTITUTION.

New Craig House
goes on being
built.

The outstanding feature of interest with us during the past three years has been New Craig House, and its progress towards completion. No part is yet finished but South Craig, a detached villa, opened in the early part of the year. That has amply fulfilled its purpose as a Convalescent Hospital-Home, and has added to our resources for the treatment and cure of our patients. Several ladies entered it as patients voluntarily. The laying out of the garden and ground about it is now nearly completed. It is undoubtedly one of the most attractive-looking buildings for the mentally affected in existence. Our experience of it strongly confirms the high opinion I have always had of the cheerfulness and healthiness of Craig House site, and of the advantages to patients of a good system of classification and adaptation of the house in which they live to the varied mental states of patients. Our great problem of conditioning our patients so as to cure has been brought nearer solution by South Craig.

Cure is largely
conditioning.

A stationary
staff.

One most gratifying fact I am pleased to be able to record. We have 37 attendants and nurses in charge of wards or chief night-attendants, and we have had only one change among them during the year. We have 23 heads of departments and chief tradesmen, and we have had only one change. The average period of service of those 60 important officials on which the efficiency of the institution and the comfort and cure of the patients so

much depends, is over 10 years. And among them there are eight who have each served the institution for over 20 years, the oldest having seen over 35 years' service. This is a record of experience and fidelity of which any institution of this kind might well be proud, for the work is hard, worrying, and often wearing out.

Dr Robertson has received well-deserved promotion to the Perthshire District Asylum at Murthly. He had won golden opinions from all during his six years' residence; he will be much missed, and his departure deeply regretted. Urbanity, cheerfulness, and zeal, combined with great ability and high character, were his characteristics. Dr Middlemass takes the Junior Assistant-Physician's place. Dr W. F. Robertson has been appointed Pathologist to succeed him. It gives me great pleasure to report very highly of all our officers, and most of our staff.

Dr Robertson's
promotion.

In conclusion, I have to thank the Managers very heartily for their never failing consideration and courtesy.

(Signed)

T. S. CLOUSTON,

Physician-Superintendent.

The following are the attendants who obtained the Nursing Certificate of the Medico-Psychological Society at the examination in November 1891 :—

JESSIE HODGE.

CHRISTINA LEITH.

MARY MATHER.

CHRISTINA WATT.

JEMIMA WATT.

JOHN BARRIE.

DANIEL BURGESS.

DONALD S. FRASER.

JOHN FRASER.

JAMES GRANT.

JOHN INNES.

ALEXANDER M'KENZIE.

JOHN OGG.

CHARLES TOUGH.

GEORGE D. WILSON (Now Head Attendant at Ayr District Asylum).

STATISTICAL TABLES
OF THE
MEDICO-PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

TABLE I.—*Showing the Admissions, Re-Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths during the Year ending 31st December 1892.*

	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
In the Asylum, January 1, 1892 ...	411	404	815			
Absent on Probation, January 1, 1892	2	2	4			
Total ... ..	...	...	...	413	406	819
Cases Admitted—						
First Admissions	174	166	340			
Not First Admissions	40	53	93			
Total Cases Admitted during the year	...	...	...	214	219	433
Total cases under Care during the year ... ..	...	...	...	627	625	1252
Cases Discharged—						
„ Recovered	82	81	163			
„ Relieved	54	57	111			
„ Not Improved	23	9	32			
Died	51	41	92			
Total Cases Discharged and Died during the Year ... ..	...	...	...	210	188	398
Absent on Probation, Dec. 31, 1892	3	4	7			
Remaining in the Asylum, Dec. 31, 1892	414	433	847			
Total ... ..	...	...	...	417	437	854
Average number Resident during the year 1892 ... ..	...	...	...	409·3	423·6	833
Persons* under care during the year†	...	...	...	612	612	1224
Persons Admitted „ „ ...	...	...	...	204	210	414
Persons Recovered „ „ ...	...	...	...	80	79	159
Transferred to this Asylum „ „	...	...	...	16	7	23
„ from „ „ „ „	...	...	...	28	28	56
Number of Patients chargeable to District (the five City Parishes and Orkney) at close of 1892 ... ..	...	...	...	220	280	500
Number of Patients chargeable to Parishes beyond District at close of 1892 ... ..	...	...	...	5	2	7
Private Patients at close of 1892—						
East House	80	74	154			
West House—Intermediate‡... ..	71	59	130			
„ „ „ „ „ „ „ „	41	22	63			
				192	155	347
Total ... ..	...	...	...	417	437	854

* Persons, *i.e.*, separate persons in contradistinction to “cases” which may include the same individual more than once.

† Total Cases, minus re-admissions of patients discharged during the current year.

‡ Those whose Board is so supplemented by the Charity or Bevan Funds, or from private sources, as to equal L.42, are reckoned here as Intermediate.

EIGHTY-FIRST
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM.
